Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

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PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
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VOL. IV NO. 35 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1945. PRICE FOUR ANNAS

ROYAL ASIA

BRIDE AND GROOM

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Short Story

By Frank Bury

QUITE A PARTY

Along the corridor of the north-bound express Stella Barclay edged her way, her smart suit-case bumping against the sides, until she came to a first-class compartment in which there was plenty of room.

She chose a seat by the sliding door, back to the engine, and threw one glance of assessment at the only other occupant, a young officer in the far seat opposite her. One could guess by the luggage piled in the rack above him that he was just back from abroad.

She settled down and opened a magazine, occasionally turning her head to watch a late arrival hurrying past the platform window. Then a uniformed figure appeared in the doorway.

"Where to, please?" he asked.

"Preston, Inspector," said the lieutenant.

"All right, sir, thank you, sir. And you, miss?"

"Wiltby."

"All right, change at Preston." He hesitated. "But I'm afraid you won't get there to-night, miss, You'll be too late for the connection. You ought to have taken the train before this."

"I know. But I was detained at the last moment. Oh, dear, isn't there any chance? I must get to Wiltby to-night."

"I'm afraid there isn't. It's only a tiny place, deep in the country. No hope at all.'

Miss Barclay was obviously distressed; the inspector sympathetic but powerless to help. Then a pleasant voice came from the opposite corner.

"If you will excuse me, I can put that right. A car is meeting me at Preston to take me some twenty miles into the country. It wouldn't be more than a couple of miles out of my way to drop you at Wiltby. No trouble at all."

The inspector beamed. A kindly fellow, he liked things to work out happily. With a parting smile of benediction he pulled the doors together, and left.

"I shall be most grateful to you," said Stella Barclay, and before she could add anything else, the doors once again slid apart, just as the train was starting, and a middle-aged man, well-groomed and smartly dressed in light tweeds, pushed his way through them. He took the seat opposite the young officer, whose long legs had to swing out of his way, and buried himself in 'The Times.'

"Three is a crowd", said Stella to herself.

The train roared on its way towards Lancashire while the travellers read in silence. After a little while Stella lit a cigarette and went out into the corridor to watch the passing scenery. She took a little exercise up and down the narrow, swaying aisle, and glanced amusedly at the various attitudes of boredom adopted by the passengers. She even ventured into the next coach, across the swaying buffers. Then, as the train slowed down for the first stop, she made her way back to her seat. Scarcely had she settled in comfort when the platform door opened, and a man heaved a heavy suitcase into the rack above the seat immediately facing her.

"It's getting quite a party," thought Stella, but it was not even yet complete, for the train had not been a further quarter of an hour on its journey before the corridor doors parted to admit a grey-haired man who had no luggage at all, not even a coat or a hat.

"Phew, I hope I'm not being a nuisance," he apologized, sitting down between the last-comer and the lieutenant, "but I couldn't stand that crowd any longer. Small kids, nice, but noisy, and could their mothers chatter! Please forgive my intrusion."

There was a condoling murmur, more or less genuine, and the compartment endeavoured to settle down to its previous condition of quietude and aloofness. But the atmosphere of peace had departed: the genial little man had ruined it. A period of restlessness and desultory talk imposed itself.

The man in the light tweeds, whose 'Times' had long since been discarded, stretched his arms and yawned. "These long journeys, now you can't get any food on board, seem interminable. It's still more than two hours, even to Preston, and I'm going beyond there. Even a radio set would be something."

There was a chorus of dissent, but he would not alter his mind.

"Well, that's bad luck," said the man who looked like Mr. Pickwick. "There's not enough for poker, and there's still more than an hour to Preston. I suppose you wouldn't like to take a hand, miss?"

"I don't mind, just to keep the party going," answered Stella, and there was a general shift-about so that she could take her place at the table let down on hinges from the carriage door. The lieutenant, now an onlooker sat on her left, having given up his corner seat.

Stella delved into her bag and extracted quite a satisfying wad of notes, more than enough to assure the men that the game was not likely to revert to a nursery one. And as it had happened to the officer, she had quite a small run of luck at the start.

But the strange thing was that it continued, so long, indeed, that the number of notes before her became a real pile, and the lieutenant exclaimed that he would like to back her skill.

"Why not?" answered Stella, cheerfully, "I'll increase my stakes, and you stand in halves, win or lose, with me from now on. That go with you, gentlemen?"

It did. But Stella's luck refused to change, and in consequence the officer got back his previous losses. She was still winning when the train ran into Preston.

The lieutenant got down his luggage from the rack and put her suitcase on the platform. Stella lingered for a moment in the carriage to say good-bye.

"It would be a pleasure to meet you again," said the man in light tweeds, not too enthusiastically.

"It would be most amusing," replied Stella. "I shall be in Blackpool all next week. I'm staying at the Majestic. Let me give you my card."

And before stepping on to the platform she opened her case and passed the little piece of pasteboard over to him.

The porter brought the luggage to a magnificent chauffeur-driven saloon waiting outside the station.

"I think you owe me a dinner," said Stella. "And a good one, too. I'm terribly hungry."

It was a good one, and the champagne was of the best. And the drive to Wiltby was the happiest and most luxurious Stella had ever known. In the deep recesses of the car his arm stole round her, and she was glad.

"But how did you know they were crooks?" he asked.

"Darling, I didn't like even the first man who came into the carriage. He seemed phoney, somehow. Then when Man Number Two (whom I'd seen comfortably seated as I went down the corridor) came crashing in at the first stop and Man Number Three a little later—"

"Had you spotted him, too, beforehand"

"I certainly had—in as nice company as one could want. No small kids, no mammas, nothing like that. It was the gathering of the vultures, Dennis. They knew you well enough by sight, and were out to pluck you without raising your suspicions. And look here, Dennis; on principle I never play for money." She swept all her winnings out of her bag and placed them on his lap. "Stick that lot anonymously into any hospital you like."

"Gosh-" he exclaimed, "And don't I myself get a chance of seeing you next week in Blackpool? Haven't you a card for me, too?"

She handed him one.

He held the card as near the faint blue light as possible. "Zelanie. The World's Greatest Lady Magician and Card Manipulator."

"Gosh!" he cried again. "Gosh, I should love to have heard all the naughty words that fellow said when he read it!"

"Yes," said Stella. "I'm starring all next week in Blackpool. But when you call for me at the Majestic you had better ask simply for Miss Barclay."

Two Is Company; Three Is A Crowd; But Four Made A Gang Of Crooks!

"Or a dartboard," smiled the lieutenant. "It would have to be good shooting while we lurched."

"If we had a pack of cards," said the genial old man, "we could play a rubber or two to while away the time."

"I don't play bridge," put in the man who had joined the train at the last stop, "but there's a pack of cards in that valise of mine if you gentlemen would like to have it."

It seemed a good idea, and since there was not a bridge four they decided on poker. They politely asked Stella to join in, but she shook her head. Everyone was glad.

From time to time she looked across to see how the game was faring. The young officer evidently knew the game well enough, for he bid without hesitation, but after some early successes he had atrocious luck. As always, the stakes grew higher as the game warmed up, and Stella wondered if the young man could stand the pace. It certainly looked as though he could, for he continued to lose, and settled with a grin, though it was becoming a pretty costly business.

Suddenly he stopped. Pushing a little packet of notes over to one of his opponents he said: "Sorry, gentleman, but you must count me out. I'm finished."

BERLIN THAT WAS!

A view of Unter den Linden, the famous thoroughfare.

Has The Lochness Monster Fled To America?

A Fishy Tale Some 30 Feet Long

World-wide excitement over sea-monsters struck the Government's only sea-monster expert today as silly; there's been a 30-foot sea-monster loose in the Potemac for the last two years.

A gentle, malancholy sea-monster, fortunately.

"Nobody's been excited about him" said Fred G. Orsinger, director of the Federal Aquarium. Nobody's even come out to see him, except me. I go out once in a while and scratch him back, because he has no hands like that Boston sea-monster and can't scratch it, himself.

"He appreciates this and we have become what you might say, friendly. Soon our improvements in the Aquarium will include a 120-feet tank. This will be about right for Percival That's what I call him.

"What I mean is that Percival, the potomac sea-monster will be on public view here in the commerce department and then maybe all this Hullabaloo about sea-monsters in Norway and Sweden and Scotland will die down.

"As for Percival, he's about 30 feet long, I should say, and has a benign expression. He wears his hair pompadour-fashion and...."

Before we consider the monster of the Potomac further I must report that I am cold-sober, and that it's not me who's talking about a sea-monster practically at the front door of the White House. It's the distinguished director Federal fish and, while we're about it, his wife, Mrs. Orsinger is sore.

"Ever since that sea-monster showed up in the river," she said, "Fred has been going down there to make friends with it. I have no doubt that it takes some effort to get friendly with a sea-monster, but I feel that my husband should spends more time at home, making friends with me."

If you have any further doubts about the Orsinger Sea-monster Saga can only repeat the fact that he (Fred, not Percival) is the only man ever to do dental work on a pickerel. He once gained fame by discovering a fur-bearing cat-fish in the river near Salida, Colo. Later he trained six alligators of varying circumstances to function as drain pipe cleaners, an alligator can't walk backward and Orsinger has one to fit any pipe.

Orsinger obviously is a man whose word is not to be taken lightly. Let us return to his account of Percival.

"I mentioned about his hair," Orsinger continued, "and though I only see him late at night when the light is dim, I should say that his face vaguely resembles that of William Howard Taft. I mean no disrespect to the memory of Mr. Taft. This is an unusually handsome and dignified sea-monster.

"I say that out of an experience of 50 years with fish. Anybody who works with fish for half a century can't help but run up against a sea-monster now and again. That's why I am surprised at all the newspaper stories about sea-monsters turning up in odd places. Nothing unusual about it at all. Take Percival...."

Orsinger said the Potomac sea-monster came up the river about two years ago, and having risen from the depths, his air bladders were expanded and he was having difficulty sinking again. Or at least sinking very deep. So he's been sticking round the capital, where he has taken an interest in music as played by the Symphony at the water cate.

"He seems to like Tschaikowsky Best," Orsinger said. "Of course he stays submerged. He is a kindly sea-monster and he wouldn't want to scare the musicians. He has phosphorescent knobs on either side of him, but he never turns them on except for me, when I drop by to scratch his back."

So much for Percival until I get to see him. Orsinger promised to introduce me.—(U.P.A.).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

A concrete channel in the Coulee Dam bisects an alfalfa field. The channel was prefabricated in 2,332 concrete sections, cast and assembled on the spot.

Man's greatest single attemt to revitalize drought-parched soil began officially July 21, at Coulee Dam in the State of Washington, in the north-western United States.

On that date the majority of some six thousand landowners of the area voted to join the U. S. Government's Columbia River Basin Reclamation Project.

Their ballots will set in motion an irrigation system planned to bring water eventually to 1,029,000 acres of arid and semi-arid land thoroughly baked after over two decades of insufficient rainfall.

The Coulee Dam Will Make A Million Acres Of Arid Land Fertile

By Richard H. Spring

There is nothing wrong with the land except lack of water, soil experts say. It is deep, rich loam which was left behind when glacial waters of the "Ice Age" recede. Much of it was homesteaded successfully 30 to 40 years ago in a wet cycle before the drought came. Once revived, agriculturalists say, the Columbia basin lands will grow any and all crops common to the temperate zone—grain, hay, beans, peas and other vegetables and fruits.

All this, if and when completed, will provide homes for thousands of people in the area where hundreds now work to eke out an existence. When finished, the project's adherents estimate, it will support approximately 85,000 persons on 17,000 farm units and another 170,000 in new towns to be created.

The source of this potential bounty is the huge Grand Coulee dam. This largest of man-made structures stretches across the upper Columbia River. It backs up water in natural reservoirs and furnishes power to pump them through a maze of irrigation canals. The Grand Coulee dam was first projected primarily for irrigation. When the war came along, however, irrigation phases were shelved and the dam's hydroelectric power was used to supply energy to shipyards, alumunum mills and other war plants in the Pacific north-west.

The main canal of the Coulee Dam flows through forage fields. This huge artery is part of one of the many projects of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and supplies about 65,000 acres of farm land with irrigation water. Smaller lateral ditches distribute the water from these big canals across the country to farm fields.

Now U. S. Reclamation Bureau officials are making a new start on the original programme. Reaching their goal, however, will require a good many years and a lot of money. Just getting a flow of irrigation water started will take anywhere from two years to 20 years or longer. As much as 50 years may be needed to complete the over-all project. By then the cost will have mounted close to 500 million dollars. Already 180 million dollars has been spent to build the dam: at least another 280 million will be needed to install irrigation systems.

Building of the Grand Coulee dam made work for thousands in the 1930's. Construction of irrigation facilities will be a much bigger undertaking. It will require an estimated 140 million manhours of labour, almost twice that expended on the dam and power plant.

Most of the amortization is expected from sales of hydroelectric power but about 85 million dollars of the irrigation systems' cost is expected to be repaid (to the government) over a long term by farmers who agree to buy water.

The contract with the government providing for this repayment is what 6,000 landowners whose holdings range from one to 50,000 acres voted on, on July 21.

Costs of installing the irrigation network very considerably because the expense is graduated according to quality of soil. The average is about 85 dollars in an acre for the whole project.

At no time does any participating farmer advance money towards the cost of the irrigation project. All of it will be amortized out of his earnings.

Nor is the programme mandatory. The landowner can stay out entirely if he wishes. He must however, serve official notice of withdrawal before July 18 next. And once his land is withdrawn it can never become part of the water project unless it is first sold at appraised values to government which then proposes to resell it in parcels.

Each parcel will contain 160 acres to conform with the government's project restrictions that no one farm receiving Grand Coulee water can exceed 160 acres in size and no farmer who contracts for water can own more than one tract.

Farmers who withdraw their land of course won't be affected by any project regulations. They can form as they please but without the benefit of the Coulee water.—USOWI.

THE ORIGIN OF PICKWICK

How The Novelist Got The Name

By Walter Tschuppik

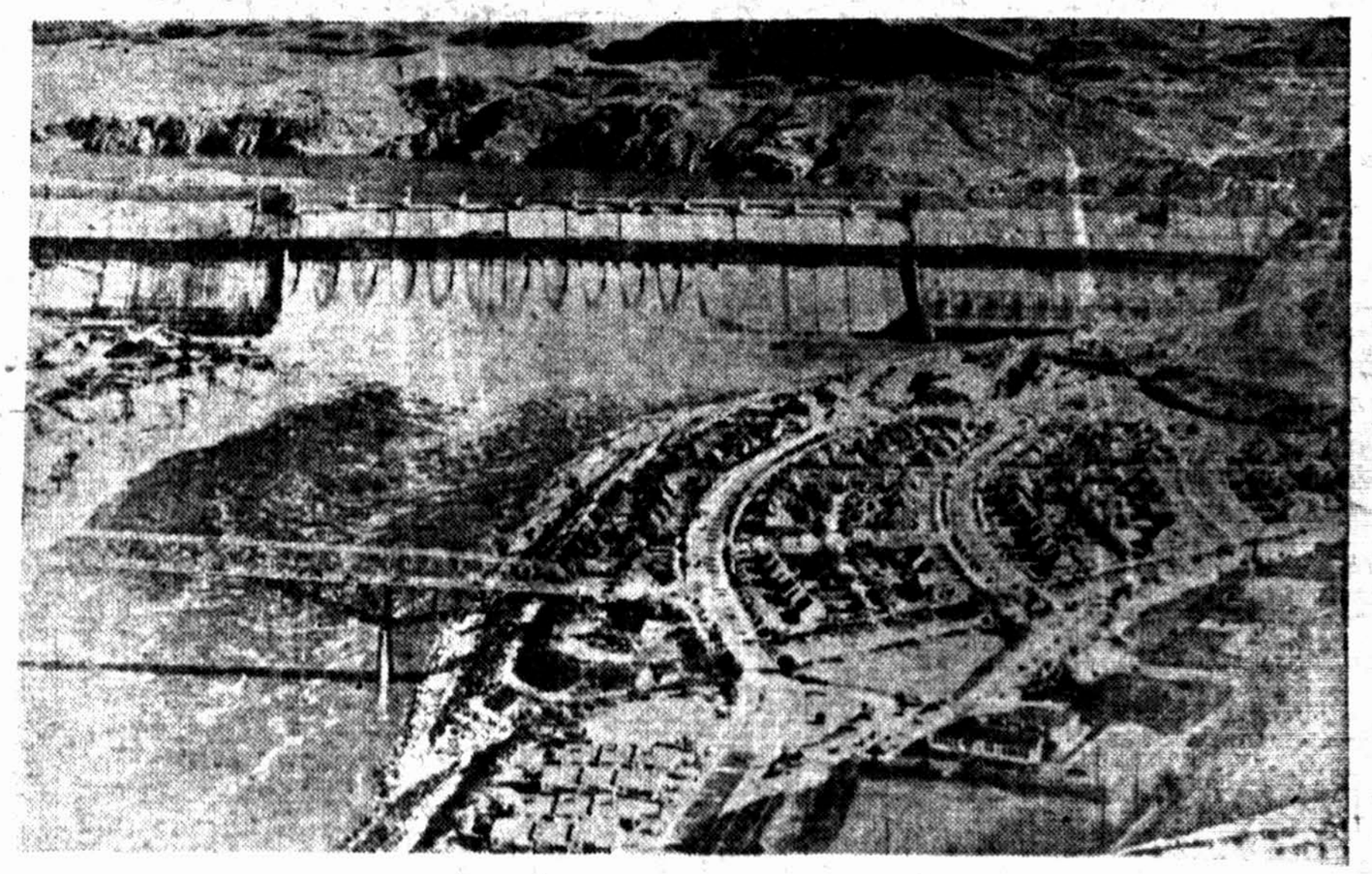
On the high road from London to Bath is a small village with a name familiar to all the world. It is called Pickwick and the name is inscribed in large letters on a board at the entrance to the village.

Histories of English literature often mentioned that one of Charles Dickens' greatest discoveries was the name of Pickwick, which has become at least as popular as that of Falstaff. Much has since been written about the little village of Pickwick and on where the novelist found the name of the immortal hero of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club". Industrious literary historians have established the following romantic story of its origin.

Somewhere about the year 1760 a woman one day found an abandoned baby in the village of Wick, near Bath. She adopted the foundling and gave him the name of Eleazar Pickwick—an abbreviated form of "Eleazar, picked up at Wick." Later this child became the great-grandfather of one Moses Pickwick, who, at the time Charles Dickens was writing his novel in Bath, kept an inn there called "The White Hart." The name Pickwick was painted on the doors of the carriage which the innkeeper kept for the use of guests, and it was thus that it fell upon the novelist's eye. On seeing it Dickens is said to have exclaimed: "What an odd name!" and to have straightaway made a note of it.

Rumour has it that there are still three Pickwicks in Bath, descendants of this Moses Pickwick, to whom the famous book owes it title. When I was in Bath the other day, I tried to run them to earth but quite in vain. One of whom I enquired, told me why: "It is no unmixed blessing to be called Pickwick, for, as you know, Mr. Pickwick was a silly old ass." When I answered that a man with so famous a name might hope to make his fortune he was unimpressed. He shook his head smiling: "What, with a name like that!"

Not long afterwards as I was turning the pages of the London telephone directory—these two fat volumes are as entertaining as any detective story—I made a curious discovery. There are two families in London named Pickwick. There are also, of course, many Charles Dickenses, as well as every other name under the sun. I counted 21 Shakespeares, including one William Shakespeare, 30 Byrons, several Gainsboroughs, 8 Einsteins, innumerable Macaulays, half a dozen Glucks and one Mozart.



This view of the Coulee Dam under construction shows the dry barren country in the background which makes necessary the storage of water for irrigation purposes. In the foreground is a modern town constructed for the engineers, workmen and their families. Trees and lawns in this town, formerly a barren waste, show the results of water applied to the soil. Dams such as this one irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres in the western U. S., turning desert wastes into rich fruit orchards and grain fields. Electricity, generated by water power provides illumination and power for ranches, towns and war plants.

Behind Golden Facade Of American Democracy Lurks Frightful Racialism

Democracy in human relations is gripping the American mind and conscience. Next to the war, questions about Negroes and other minorities are the most discussed topics in forums and drawing rooms. Negroes want to fight for democracy, but they want democracy to win at home too. Many thoughtful Americans agree.

Other Americans fighting for the status quo are determined that the Negro shall "stay in his place." Here is the current balance sheet in race relations as I see it. This review is not limited to any section of the country. Too often the North has been influenced by the slave traditions of the South, or has been so busy railing at the South that it has neglected its own faults in human relations.

A Black Record

The most spectacular signs of intolerance are outbreaks against various minority groups: anti-Semitic attacks in New York, Boston, Chicago; the zoot-suit clash with Mexicans in Los Angeles manhandling of Japanese-Americans. But the chief victims were Negroes: riots in Detroit, Beaumont and Mobile; clashes in Newark and Dayton, violence on public carriers throughout the South. In many cities Negroes were mauled and stoned for moving into new districts. A Negro in Mississipi was tortured and murdered because he refused to sell his farm to a white man.

Most grotesque of the symptoms of clash were the rumours. Accepted and eagerly repeated as gospel fact, these rumours ran the gamut of fantasy: that the transport Queen Mary had been seized by Negro troops in mutiny; that colored domestic servants had vowed to get "every white woman in her kitchen by Christmas"; that there were Negro clubs whose members gave one day a week to walking in crowded places and bumping white people.

Underlying causes of friction are deep-seated. Housing in the black ghettos has become intolerable. A million Negroes have migrated from the rural South since 1940. In Chicago areas of the Black Belt have 55,000 to 90,000 inhabitants per square mile herded into houses with poor sanitation. In Baltimore, an angry citizenry refused to let Negroes move out of the established ghettos or have public housing.

Employment has been a constant fight. Employers were slow to hire coloured help. Upgrading of Negroes has brought on hate strikes, notably in Philadelphia where eight Negroes were given jobs as motormen on trolleys and at the Wright plant in Lockland, Ohio when 12,000 workers walked out because seven Negroes were transferred to a "white" department.

Minority groups themselves have not been guiltless. Catholics and Jews have often discriminated against Negroes. A Negro club in Philadelphia refused to admit a white minister. A Negro secretary in Chicago walked off a job when a Japanese-American was put alongside her Negroes and Mexicans vie in looking down on one another.

Statute Of Liberty!

On the political front Congress has refused to outlaw lynching and the poll tax and has failed to provide federal equalization of educational expenditures. In some sections, police brutality against Negroes is an open scandal.

Many white newspapers play up Negro crimes and print almost no other Negro news. Stories radio skits and motion pictures in which Negro characters appear usually follow the stereotypes of the happy clown, the criminal and the "mammy." The Church, in spite of the central doctrine of brotherhood, has almost universally continued to practise physical and spiritual segregation.

Galling are the insult and uncertainties that Negroes face, never knowing when they may be thrown out of a theatre, a restaurant, a hotel, a bathing beach. In Washington, a Negro soldier who lost a leg in Italy was refused service in a restaurant two blocks from the White House. Negro troops in El Paso, Texas, were refused food in a station dining room where they could see German prisoners of war eating.

A little colored girl, asked to name fitting punishment for Hitler, said, "Make him black and make him live in America."

In spite of all, the war years have made a huge dent in the old pattern of race relations. There has been a tremendous gain for democracy.

Never before in America have Negroes been given the economic opportunities they have today. Over 1,500,000 are in war industry, over 2000 are employed as conductors motormen and bus drivers in 15 cities. Over 200,000 are in the federal civil service, chiefly as mail carriers and postal clerks. For 1944 the Labor Research Association reported 5,300,000 Negroes employed—a million more than ever before. New York State recently enacted a fair employment and antidiscrimination law. The greatest asset in employment is the new attitude of the unions. The CIO is a strong force against discrimination. Negroes themselves have been working to increase their competence and establish good relationship with employers and fellows workers.

Concession?

Even in the matter of decent living quarters some progress has come. Of the family units built by the Federal Housing Authority, 35 per cent have been made available to Negroes. Many other projects are under way. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has recommended prompt use of private initiative in providing houses for Negroes Decisions against restrictive covenants have been given by judges in Chicago and California.

There have been political gains. Following a Supreme Court decision, Negroes voted in Texas and & Arkansas for the first time since Reconstruction days. Stirring up the race issue has proved no longer a way to get white votes, as witness the 1944 defeat of such race-baiters as Cotton Ed Smith and Eugene Talmadge. Georgia abolished the poll tax in 1945, leaving only six southern states still clinging to this device for cutting down the votes of Negroes and poor whites.

With public approval, Negro policemen have been appointed in 18 southern cities, and large numbers have been added to northern police forces. Some cities have set up courses for police training in the handling of racial problems. Following a Supreme Court decision, Negroes are called to juries in several southern states. Payment of equal salaries to school-teachers has been instituted in several southern cities.

New Trends

White yellow journals still whoop it up for race hate, several important papers and magazines have swung over to positive policies of fairness for all minorities. Such southern papers as the Louisville 'Courier-Journal,' the Norfolk 'Virginian-Pilot' and the Nashville 'Tennesseean' continue their record of fair reporting and democratic statements. Editorials in the Richmond "Times-Dispatch" advocated abolition of segregation on public carriers in Virginia. The Atlanta Constitution led the fight against Eugene Talmadge and his race baiting.

The Atlanta 'Journal' has recently urged the rights of Negroes to employment, decent housing, good education, police protection, and to full voting rights. The Georgia Press Association selected a frank statement on Negro rights in the Calhoun "Times" as the best editorial printed in a Georgia newspaper during 1943 The Negro press has correspondents overseas and a representative at the President's press conferences.

Six hundred Negroes are teaching in Chicago public schools and a large number in New York. Universities have begun to appoint scholars irrespective of color. Negro chemists and engineers appear in the research departments of great industries.

The Church is seeing afresh the clash between its teaching and its practice. The Federal Council of Churches has issued a strong statement on race relations and appointed a commission to develop programmes. Catholic and Episcopal churches have begun new programes for greater democracy, especially in the South.

Wartime Amity

Negroes have made great progress in the armed services. The Navy has broken its tradition against the use of Negroes as anything but mess boys, and today has thousands of colored sailors and a few colored officers. At the last report the Coast Guard had 698 Negro officers and 4,000 Negro men fighting side by side with their white fellows without segregation and without friction.

In the Army, White and Negro officer candidates have taken training together, and many Army Hospitals are serving Negro and white alike. Negro nurses are now accepted by the Army on a nonquota basis, and the Army has prohibited discrimination at post exchanges.

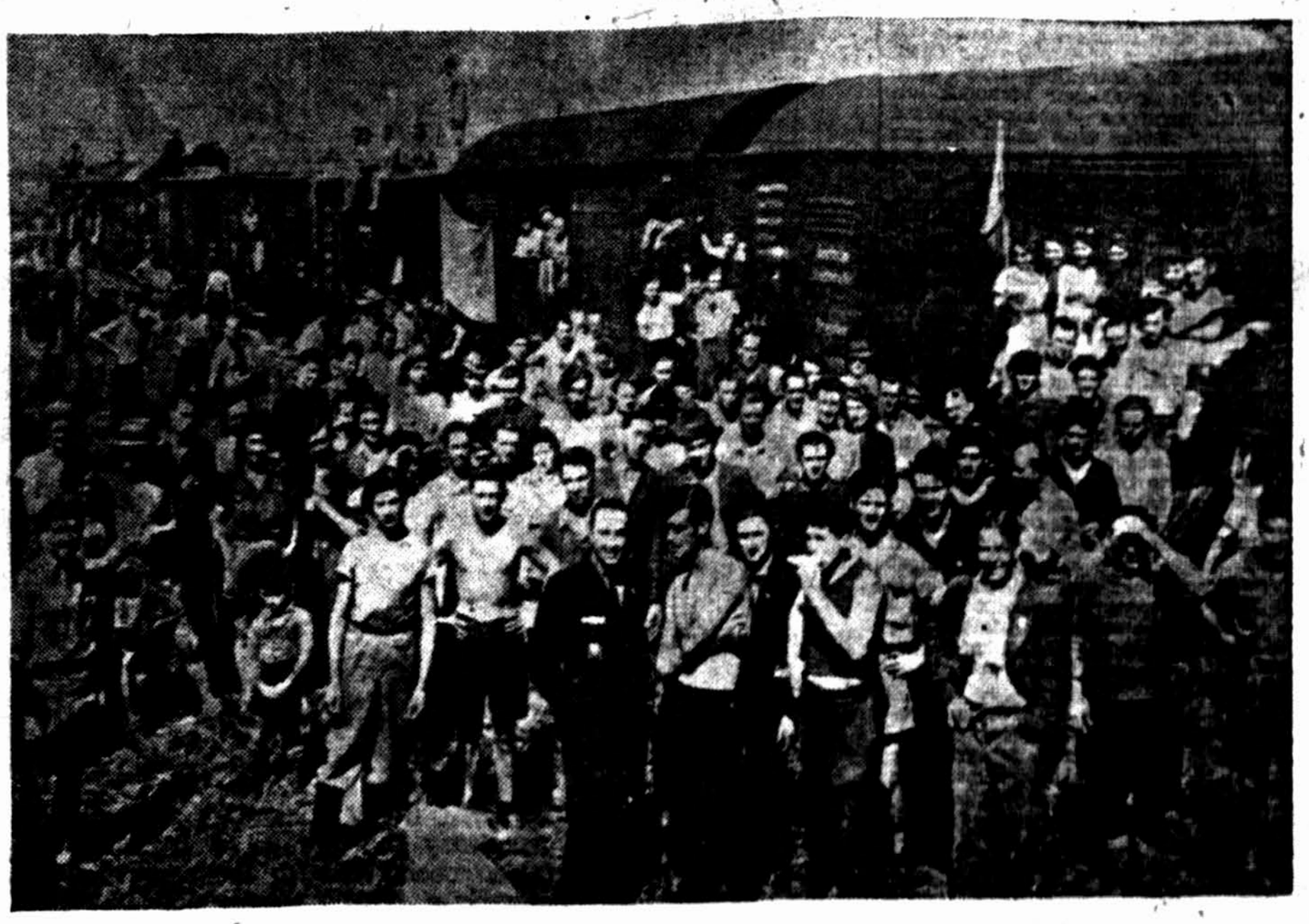
A million Negroes in the armed forces have been given an education far beyond school or college. They have been well housed and well fed. They have seen the country and the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration. Coming back from such experience, the young male population of the race will never again fit into serfdom or second-class status.

We now have the task—and the opportunity—of building Negroes, with all other citizens, into a working force for the highest standard of living ever known by any people; into a culture which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a social and political order which may then become a true democracy.

A Whitened View Of A Black Chapter

By EDWIN R. EMBREE
(In Atlantic Monthly)

French Entrain For Home



After years in German prison camps, these French displaced persons board a train in Linz, Austria, for the three-day trip to Paris, only the healthy went by train, the rest were carried in U: S. Planes.

Straight Questions To City Fathers

When Will Bombay Be Rid Of Its Plague-Spots?

By J. Mackwan

Mayors come and Mayors go. But the slums remain—a standing disgrace to the first city of India !

For the past few years, it has been a practice among the newly elected Mayors and Chairmen of the Statutory Committees to dope the public and the press with the now worn-out slogan that the clearance of the slums of the city will be their first consideration.

A few days ago when the present Mayor, Dr. Alban DeSouza, announced in the Press Conference which he had called that he was bent upon removing the eye sore of the city, viz: slum clearance, and gave a list to the press representatives showing 84 slums which required clearing, "he knew" that it was the old story that he was repeating. He also spoke of eadication the tuberculosis scourage in the city but about that anent.

Now the question of slum clearance in the city, is not a new one, but is at least of fifteen years' standing. Three years ago when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee, on his election day as the Chairman, he made a stirring speech, or rather read out a stirring speech assuring the members of the Committee and the public, that he would try to clear the slums of the city in his regime. His year of office, expired and two years have passed, and the city is in the same dirty condition as far as slums are concerned, or perhaps in worse condition, than it was three years ago.

The one great difficulty in the way of slums clearance is the great question of money. Every year, the Bombay Municipality is having a deficit budget. At least that is the case for the past few years. Time was when the Bombay Municipality had more than Rs. 50 lacs as surplus balance. That is washed out and now it is difficult to keep a surplus balance of even Rs. 5 lacs. Then every November when the budget is out, a deficit of Rs. 10 lacs to Rs. 20 lacs is shown and during budget discussion, all the items of amenities are cut down or almost cut down.

Nariman's Scheme

About fifteen years ago, the city fathers took up the question of slum clearance but it was not till Mr. K. F. Nariman, when he became the Mayor, that any serious attention was paid to this question. In the time of Mr. Nariman, it was thought prudent to set apart at least Rs. 10 lacs every year for the purpose of slum clearance but in view of the deficit budgets in subsequent years, the idea of setting apart Rs. 10 lacs or any amount for this purpose was dropped. But any way, the question is revived for the time being at the time of the Mayor's election and also by the chairman of Statutory Committees at their election. Then it is allowed to drop for the year till another election comes.

How impossible it is to tackle this grave and serious question affecting the health and life of the city, can be appreciated from the experience of last year. On the 14th April 1944 a number of people were dishoused owing to the explosion which occurred in the Victoria Dock that day. The Bombay Municipality undertook to build some semi-permanent structures for housing these people and it was estimated that at least 500 semi-permanent structures should be built. The money is not to be paid by the Bombay Municipality, or the Government of Bombay or the Government of India. The money is there, raised by public subscription by Sir Shantidas Askuran, the Sheriff and Mr. Nagindas T. Master the then Mayor, but the full quota of the structures is not built! Not for want of money but for want of building materials, which requires sanction from the Government of India, and still the matter is under correspondence! It is, therefore, a herculean task to clear the slums of the city without funds and without materials. If any Mayor or Chairman of the Statutory Committee talks of clearing the slums, it is only a dope for the press and the public, to say the least.

Long Hanging Fire

The question of slum clearance has been hanging fire in the Municipal Corporation for the last fifteen years and over and what has been done so far? One has to go to Dharavi to appreciate really what Bombay slums are. There men and animals are huddled together. The tannery workmen live in the most abject and primitive state. The filth is so horrid that Mr. Nariman, as Mayor, tried his best to clear it but without success. Except for making some footpaths and roads here and there nothing tangible was done.

In 1933 Dr. J. N. Choksy, now Lt.-Col. Choksy took up the question and asked the Municipal Commissioner to submit proposals for slum clearance. In 1936 the Municipal Commissioner submitted a list showing 84 slums in the city which required clearance. The present Mayor Dr. Alban DeSouza has submitted the same list showing 84 slums which he hopes to clear in his regime and if he can tackle only five slums successfully, he would be the most energetic, sympathetic and popular Mayor the city ever had. The list shows 84 slums and is at least ten years old. The slums mentioned are distributed all over the city from the Fort to the extreme north.

The slum clearance question crops up every now and then but there is nothing serious done about it as first it will invariably require several lacs of rupees and even if money was available, it will be very difficult to get materials.

An Example

I will give one illustration as to how slum clearance scheme is shelved. After Mr. K. F. Nariman 1935, the Municipal Commissioner was asked to prepare at an early date definite schemes for the improvement of some of the areas, such as 1st Marine Cross Lane, etc. The Municipal Commissioner accordingly submitted his report on the 21st September 1938 to clear slums included in Marine Streets, and bounded by Trinity Street in the east and Wellington Street on the west. The buildings in this area have either no plinth or have their floors below the street level. In some cases the height of the rooms is less than 10 feet and the areas of the rooms less than 100 square feet. Some of the rooms are very badly lighted and ventilated and adequate open spaces required for proper lighting and ventilation do not exist in many cases.

There are in this area 788 single room tenements, 299 double room tenements, and 155 larger tenements. The total number of houses included in the scheme is 154 and the number of people residing in the area is roughly 5,600. The cost of acquisition is estimated at Rs 40,92,000 and that of works, such as roads, drains and lighting at Rs. 58,400. The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 41,50,000. As a large number of poor people were likely to be dishoused, it was proposed to construct three blocks of permanent chawls consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors at a cost of Rs. 6,48,500.

Now this scheme was placed before the Municipal Corporation on the 21st of September 1938. The condition described about the slums exists to-day and perhaps worse than it was described then. Nothing has been done so far and the scheme has been shelved for want of funds! Because the estimate was about Rs. 50 lacs. Now it will cost five times more.

The condition of the 84 slums shown in the list is more or less the same and will remain the same. It is true that some semi-permanent structures are built at Dharavi or Matunga and some roads and foot paths made here and there but the list of 84 slums was placed by the Municipal Commissioner before the Municipal Corporation in 1936 still remains and will remain except annually some reference will be made by the newly elected Mayor or Chairman of the Improvements Committee, for their removal, but when they make the reference, they know very well that there would be "nothing doing" for want of funds, and now of course for want of materials as well.

Snail's Pace

Now the Municipal Corporation have devised a new way to clear the slums! By this scheme, buildings will not be demolished unless they are entirely insanitary, but some portions will be cleared to make open spaces. In England, they do not demolish the whole area but the landlord is asked first to effect some repairs and open up spaces for air and ventilation. If he fails to do then compulsory acquisition is resorted to. On these lines the new scheme is to be introduced. The rules for introducing this scheme is under consideration of the Works Committee of the Municipal Corporation for some time, and after they are passed, the Corporation should approve and then Government shall be approached to give sanction. So, it will take some time and even some years before the slums are cleared in the city.

The only way out for clearing slums is that the Municipal Corporation should set apart every year at least Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for slum clearance, from the revenue. Until the Corporation resolved whether deficit budget or prosperous budget, that they should set apart certain sum for this scheme and start going with it, nothing would be done for some years to come.

On Board The 'Augusta'

King George of England inspects the crew of the cruiser U. S. S. Augusta in Plymouth Harbor, England, with Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, during a visit to the cruiser to bid farewell to the President on August 2. 1945. President Truman stopped in England after leaving the Allied three-power conference in Potsdam, Germany. At the right is Captain J. H. Foskett, USN, Captain of the Augusta.

The Late Pundit VISHNU DIGAMBAR PALUSKAR

By Daulatrao Parshuram

Among those who have devoted their life-time to the renascence of Indian Music, the name of the late Pundit Paluskar takes a very high place. He popularised it and put its teaching on a scientific basis. The disciples of Panditji are faithfully following his traditions in the music academies all over India.

It is imperative that when an universal art goes down in the scale of excellence, and its practice becomes irregular and sporadic, there should be some independent, strong-willed person to revive it. The somewhat improved position of music in this modern age is mainly the result of the untiring zeal of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar. At a time when the decline of music had reached its utmost limits, when the Indian system of music was in a state of derangement, Pandit Vishnu Digambar emerged as a saviour. Remaining unswayed by the forces of his age, Panditji strove against them and carried on his life-work

The deterioration of music which had been set into motion with the commencement of the Muslim Era, was nearly complete. The practice of music, having gradually diminished, was confined within a circumscribed sphere. New rulers appeared on the scene. After the unsuccessful fight for freedom in 1857, the rule of the British was firmly established in India. In the opinion of the foreigners, Indian music was primitive; consequently Indian music, which had grown dependent on patronage, received no aid from the Government Besides, the people were feeling the force of the strange influences of British rule. Gradually they were swayed by the western way of thinking. They began to look down upon Indian music, and to treat it with aversion. So much so that the Maharajhas and the Nawabs, in whose courts Indian music found its solitary support, began to turn away from it.

Some Famous Names

But the state of affairs was not absoulutely beyond redemption; there were certain factors indicative of a possibility of improvement. The musical tradition of some of the states was even then being maintained and cherished. The position of the propagators of music, was not enviable, never theless they were protecting music, safeguarding its interests. The brothers Haddu Khan and Hassu Khan in Gwalior, Doulat Khan in Jaipur, Vazir Khan in Rampur, Nana Saheb Panse in Indore, Nasar Khan and Nathan Khan in Barodo, Vasudeo Buva Joshi in Devas—it was on account of musicians such as these that Indian music had not thoroughly degenerated.

But apart from the Indian states, in British India there was no tradition of classical music. The generality of the people were apathetic to this art. Only a few solitary currents of music were in vogue in those days. In Maharashtra the Laoni mode of singing was popular; in North India ghazal and qavvali were commonly sung; and in Bengal Bhajan and Kirtan attracted the people most. But since there was an over-abundance of Shrngarras (sentiment) and a preponderence of poetry in most of these types of music, they did not conduce to the development of classical music. These types were segregated from classical music.

Those types which can be acknowledged as being part of classical music, were not current in those days. There were very few exponents of Dhrupad and Khayal. And these too were not within the limits of British India. The two brothers Haddu Khan and Hassu Khan of Gwalior, who adhered to the tradition handed down by Tansen, were among the few Khayal singers. One or their pupils was Pandit Balkrishna Buva, who put the best of his efforts into the propagation of Khayal in Maharashtra. Later on he became the court musician of Ichalkaranji State. To this Pandit came one day a young man: sixteen years of age, fair, spirited, his eyes lowered somewhat. He presented a request: "Guruji, I wish to study music: be pleased to impart me knowledge of the art."

Pandit Balkrishna gave him a once over and said, "What is your name?"

The young man modestly replied: "I am known as Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Sir."

Panditji interrogated him again, "To what purpose do you wish to study music?"

Vishnu Digambar immediately made reply, "I want to propagate the art, Sir—to induce more and more people to take it up."

Vishnu Digambar had left off everything to go to Panditji for his contemplated study of music. He was born in 1872. His childhood was passed in the Kurundwad State of Maharashtra. His father Pandit Digambar Buvaji was a great exponent of Kirtan. Right from the beginning Vishnu Digambar had received training in the Kirtan style of singing. When he grew up into boyhood he was sent to an English school. But as a consequence of an accident, his studies could not be carried on for long.

Once on the occasion of Divali Vishnu Digambar was handling fireworks. Of a sudden, when his attention was distracted, the powder burst and burned into his eyes. His pain was alleviated, then, somehow; but his eyes were very much affected. To strain his eyes to any extent became difficult for him; and following the advice of specialists, he gave up studies.

This incident drew the commiseration of the King of Kurundwad, and he felt sympathetic toward Vishnu Digambar. After some time he sent Vishnu Digambar to Miraj State, so that the latter might obtain education in music, under the guidance of Pundit Balkrishna Buva, the court musician of Miraj State.

When Pandit Balkrishna learnt about the aspiration of Vishnu Digambar, he did not hesitate in the least and agreed to give Vishnu Digambar the best training in music.

Vishnu Digambar put in a considerable deal of hard work into his study. Quite often he sat singing for twelve hours on end. In 1896 the training of Vishnu Digambar was completed. Thereafter he proceeded to tour the country, in compliance with the desire of his preceptor. His first halting place was Satara. Owing to the fallen condition of music in those days, and for certain other reasons also, among which was the evidence of an abundance of sentiment ('shrngar ras') in the song compositions of those days, musicians were not allowed in respectable households. They had to hunt out a shelter in inns or in temples. But not only this. Vishnu Digambar had to go through a number of other experiences, too.

One day Panditji held a sitting at the residence of the late Dada Saheb Karandikar, the well-known leader of Satara. Panditji sang for nearly four hours. When the music had ceased, Dada Saheb placed before Panditji a platter of food and two rupees. When he perceived this, tears welled up in Panditji's eyes. He was greatly pained. He vowed that since such was the state of affairs, and since the art that it took a person ten or twelve years to comprehend adequately much less to master, was valued so ridiculously low, it would be his foremost aim to raise the standard of music and the prestige of the musicians.

When he was about to depart, Panditji addressed Dada Saheb, "Unaware of the value of music, you assigned two rupees as the price of my songs; but in future I shall not accept less than a hundred rupees from you, in any case."

Dada Saheb spoke arrogantly: "That will be seen when the time is ripe for it. In the meanwhile you make yourself more deserving by improving yourself as well as the quality of your music.

But the self-complacency of Dada Saheb was to be shattered A long time afterwards—nearly twelve years thence—when Panditji returned to Satara, without listening to his song Dada Saheb placed a hundred-rupee currency note before him and said, "I am absolved of my debt now. You have done whatever you said you would. You are indeed blessed."

From Satara in 1896 Panditji went to Baroda, and thence via Indore, Jaipur and other States, he eked out a way to Kashmir which he reached after one year, i.e., in 1897. He was well-received there. For nearly three years he officiated as the court musician. He received an allowance of two hundred rupees per mensem and was allowed the use of a horse for his own purposes.

But it is impossible for such zealous men to remain in one place for long. Having resigned his office in the court of the Maharaja of Kashmir, Pandit Vishnu Digambar found his way into the Punjab. In 1901 he founded in Lahore the institute known as the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. In its initial stages the Maha Vidyalaya was not successful. The Punjab being then musically a dry province, it was hard to find students for training in music. For the first three weeks not one student came to ask to be admitted. Rising from such a position, the Vidyalaya has attained an importance which is surprising even though it is satisfying. The annual expenditure of the institute in 1901 was a mere hundred and fifty rupees; it came to sixty-two thousand rupees in 1920, taking into account the branches also; and thereafter it has gone on increasing until now it is in a region near a hundred thousand rupees.

But giving training in music was not the sole purpose of Panditji's life. He had to manipulate a wide-spread adoption of music by the masses in India. For the achievement of this, there was need of tutors. Accordingly, Panditji established a Training and Boarding School, wherein poor deserving boys were provided free board and clothing, and were given education in music and in English. Over a hundred persons of different castes, and distributed over a number of provinces, were trained by Panditji. Today they are furthering his life mission, in 36 principal towns of India.

In these places the pupils trained by Panditji are propagating music either by having established music academies or by officiating as tutors of music in schools and in colleges. Some are working under the aegis of institutions like 'Sangit Samaj', 'Rashtriya Sangit Mandal' etc. More than 25 Vidyalayas are being operated under the management of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Nearly 24 tutors are engaged in schools and in colleges.

Thus practically the whole of India is receiving training in music according to the traditions handed down by Pandit Vishnu Digambar. His mark on Indian music is indelible.

But this does not constitute an adequate acquaintance of Panditji's work; his influence on Indian music is made up of other factors, too.

As late as the first decade of the twentieth century an old system of training pupils in music was followed. The preceptor (or the tutor) sang pieces of the song, and the pupils echoed his lines. They were not given anything in written form. The learning of music was thus dependent on the faculty of hearing. There were no means for the pupil to learn independently. Besides, the painful fact was that the preceptors in those days never imparted education liberally. Especially, the acquisition of musical knowledge was not a simple affair: smooth and easy. If it suited the tutor's whim he taught his pupils; else they received no training for even months on end. There was not even one work on practical music; nor was there any scheduled course for the students. It was solely on account of this that the higher families paid no heed to music.

Notation System

Panditji decided to redeem this state of affairs. Soon after the establishment of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, he perceived that it would be nothing short of a miracle to attract the educated class toward music, if the old system of training was still followed. There must be text-books, a regular and definite course, examinations, training according to schedule, a proper system of teaching, etc. Accordingly, in 1902, he evolved a notation system for Indian music and commenced writing books. Today at least forty of his works, set in the notation system he worked out, are current. With the help of these books a six-years courss is followed in India.

Before these were published, however, a notation system for Alapa, tan, boltan etc. (the intricate and difficult parts of the raga) had not been discovered.

The text books afford considerable help to the students who can practice by themselves after a daily lesson from the tutor. Today the art of music is accessible to the generality of people; it is not a difficult job or an impossible one, as it was some decades back. The guidance of the tutor, the qualities of the voice, and a good receptivity still hold as factors in the learning of music; nevertheless music which was formerly a dependent art, has become independent now.

THE THIRD TASK that Panditji applied himself to was the task of raising the status of musicians. Even he himself had had to bear the treatment generally accorded to musicians. For certain reasons musicians were not held in respect. Firstly most of them were professionals. Some of them visited the houses of women of easy virtue; and, a matter of great significance, music was overweighted with sentiment (SHRINGAR RASA). Panditji exerted himself greatly to purge the reputation of singers of all these charges.

Before his period the means of propagating music were limited, also. Gatherings were a rare occurrence. Panditji was the first to introduce the system of holding gatherings of musicians. Whenever he toured the country, Panditji held regular sittings, discourses on the Ramayana, kirtans, meetings and musical fairs. That the programme should commence on schedule, and that it should be exceedingly attractive, used to be Panditji's sole concern on such occasions. He set up a programme after due deliberation. Those who participated in such gatherings were not, and could not be, such as could appreciate classical music; consequently Panditji had always to arrange a mixed programme—he used to present specimens of ordinary, mediocre as well as classical music. And his programmes commenced always on the tick of time. The success of these gatherings was inevitable.

Orchestration in music in India is getting to be popular nowadays; great strides are being covered in this direction. The first steps, however, were taken by Panditji. On the occasions of his gatherings and fairs he used to arrange a simultaneous playing of sitar, sarangi, dilruba, taus, violin, flute, sarod, sarmandal, jaltarang, tabla, etc. Another trend that attracts the attention of Indian mu-

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"Jock is looking happy these days."

"Yeah. His wife hasn't thrown a plate at him since the crockery shortage."

(III)

By K. BHAGYANATHAN

"And now, our distinguished guest from India, that land of mystery, will perform the rope trick."

This solemn announcement by an American hostess to a group of expectant guests, put the "distinguished Hindu" Krishnalal Shridharani in a serious predicament. (vide "My India, My America" p. 74). He was incapable of performing the famous illusion. However, he cleverly Wriggled himself out of the embarrassing situation by saying that he was unable to perform the trick because the rope supplied was not of the right kind.

The anecdote is a pointer to the remarkable fact that the everage foreigner believes implicitly that every Indian can perform the Indian Rope Trick at a moments notice, and under any conditions. Yet strangely the consensus of opinion of all modern magicians is that the famous illusion was never, and can never, be performed by any Indian Magician.

Most Debated Illusion

The Greater Indian Rope Trick is the most debated illusion in the World. Hence consequently it has become the most famous illusion in the world of magic. The "legend" has penetrated into every nook and corner of the world and wherever magic is discussed this magligned child of India crops up its mysterious head, and raises a storm of protests from vehement critics who deny its very existence.

There are so many different version of this trick that it is perhaps better to preface any discussion of the feat with an outline of the illusion in the original form. Of the several descriptions of the trick the most authentic and complete one is contained in the "Jehangir Nama" —a sort of diary describing important events during the reign of Jehangir. In it the Chronicler while describing the performance of a troupe of itinerant performer says. "Taking hold of one end of a rope, the other was thrown in midair. The second one soared so high that it disappeared from the eyes. Then, one magician came out fully armed and said that in the skies the enemy had come to fight with him. He said I am going to face them."

So saying he took the rope in his hands and commenced climbing up. This way he went so high that he disappeared from sight. A little after this, drops of blood fell from the sky, a few limbs fell, then those weapons which were carried by the statesman followed. Seeing this state, the magicians wife came out from behind a curtain, and seeing her husbands limbs began crying and wailing saying "Oh calamity, my husband has been massacred in this battle of the skies. Now what I have to live for."

She gathered some faggots, and lighted a fire for cremation. Flames shot out. She collected all the limbs, and taking all of them she jumped into the pyre and became sati.....A little after this self sacrificing event came to an end the magician who had gone up the rope; whose limbs had fallen during the fight, and whose wife had burned herself to ashes, was seen coming down the rope. After reaching the ground he told the king that he fought well with his enemies, had come out successful, and the limbs that had fallen were his opponent's limbs.

But when he came to know that having mistaken the limbs of his enemy as his, his wife had become sati, he struck his head and told the people to produce his wife, else he would burn himself and die as she burned herself and died. All the magicians were non-plussed. How to produce one, who was dead and gone. Everyone showed his inability. On this the magician gathered some wood and was arranging his own funeral pyre. Just at this junction his wife came out from behind a curtain and shouted, My master, do not commit suicide. I am alive ." (From "The First Publication of Society of Indian Magicians").

In another version of the trick a boy is described as climbing the rope, the performer following him sword in hand ready to cut him to pieces. In come "descriptions" the magician is alleged to have thrown not a "coil of rope" but a "role of thread."

Its Hoary Antiquity

The earliest reference to this illusion is found in the Vedanta Sutras where the poet writes ".....ever as the illusory juggler who climbs up the rope and disappears differs from the real juggler who stands on the ground" (Sutra 17). The next important recorded description of the feat is by Ibn Battatu, the famous traveller of the 14th century. The following is his description of what he saw in China "that same night a juggler made his appearance and the Amir said to him "Come and show us some of your marvels." Upon this he took a wooden ball with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and, laying hold of one of those flung it into the air. It went so high that we lost sight of it altogether.

There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjurors hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to mount. He did so climbing by the thong and we lost sight of him. The conjuror then called out to him, but getting no answer, he snatched up a knife, laid hold of the thong and disappeared also. By and by he threw down one of the boys' hands, then a foot, then the other hand and foot, then the trunk, last of all the head! Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting and with his cloths all bloody, kissed the ground before the Amir, said something in Chinese. He then took the lad's limbs, laid them together and gave a kick when, presto! the boy got up and stood before us. All this astonished me beyond measure and I had an attack of papilation like that which overcame me once before in the presence of the Sultan of India, when, he showed me something of the kind....." (From "The Indian Rope Trick" p. 79-80).

The reference to the trick in the "Jehangir Nama" has already been quoted above in full. Besides these references there are several other mention of the illusion in the different literature of the various languages in India. All these "descriptions" and citations of the trick leads the unbiased investigator to the definite conclusion that the feat was popular in India several hundreds of years ago.

Opinion Of Modern Magician

For several years past foreign magicians and others interested in magic have earnestly tried to get in contact with anybody who could perform the feat as described in the popular legends. Charles Bertram, Houdini, John Mulholland, Dante, and many other famous magicians in spite of the most diligent search have not been able to "meet anybody who has seen it.' These magicians all consider the Indian Rope Trick as a sort of will-o-the-wisp. They say that even though one can hear it talked about everywhere, nobody can rope it in. Houdini was of the opinion that the Indian Rope Trick was never performed" ("Secrets of Houdini" by Connel). Will Goldston in his "Great Tricks Revealed" says: "If it does exist, it is worked by methods completely unknown to Western Magic and Science. There is no known civilized system which will reproduce the illusion as described even though it be performed in a theatre and not on open ground."

Jasper Maskelyne in his book "White Magic" after describing the illusion insists that "this trick has never been performed." The Occult committee of the Magic Circle, London, after a careful examination of all the available data regarding the trick came to the definite conclusion that "the Rope trick has never been done and never will be." (Proceedings of the Occult Committee, London, 1934).

On the strength of the findings of the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle, London, the "Times of India", Bombay in an editorial (6th April 1934) said that the legend "may wilt under the fell blow which has just been delivered to it by Lieut. Colonel R. H. Eliot. The editor asks "Will this coldly reasoned exposure of the Indian Rope Trick kill a legend which humanity has hugged to its bosom for generations. This vehement leaderette acted like a spark on a keg of gunpowder. The press in India was literally flooded with letters from readers who had actually seen the famous trick performed.

Mr. Annanji Rao stated that he had actually seen the Rope trick performed in the early nineties at Coondapoor in South Canara ("Times of India", 10th April 1934). J. H. Jenkins in a letter to the editor proclaims that he had not only seen it actually performed, but also had written statements from four people who had witnessed the show. Other accounts of eye-witnesses were from time to time in the Indian press during 1934-1935. All the "newspaper cuttings" of accounts of the Indian Rope Trick published by papers in India, are published by H. L. Varma in his book "The Indian Rope Trick."

Challenge To Indian Magicians

The raging controversy over the very existence of this child of India was given fresh impetus in 1934 by an offer of a reward of five hundred guineas by the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle, to anybody who performs the illusion as described in the records, and under test conditions. The offer was in the nature of a challenge to Indian magicians. The challenge of the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle was not a solitary one. Several other Magic societies and magicians threw down their gloves and called for opponents. Major L. H. Branson, a member of the magic circle in his book "Indian Conjuring" after confidently asserting that the Indian Rope Trick was never performed offered to pay Rs. 5,000 to anyone who could do the trick in the open.

J. N. Maskelyne issued a challenge "which was broadcast not only all over Europe and America, but throughout the length and breadth of India that he would pay £10,000 down, or £1,000 down, and a salary of £250 a week to any fakir who could perform the trick to his satisfaction and show him how to do it ("White Magic" p. 115). Other magicians of repute have repeated the challenge, many for publicity purposes, some with the genuine desire to see the great trick presented. But even now the challenge remains unaccepted.

Various Theories Examined

The most popular explanation of the famous illusion is that the effect was produced by "mass hypnotism." The headmaster of Victoria School, Kurseong, Darjeeling after witnessing a performance of the feat described the performance as "a wonderful exhibition of mass hypnotism and ventroloquism" ("Bombay Chronicle", 7th March, 1936). The belief is that by some mysterious means the magician mesmerises the whole crowd, and induces them to see things that do not really exist. This theory is not tenable because the definite opinion of expert mesmerists is that it is impossible to bring under hypnotic control a vast motley crowd of people of varying susceptibilities. Also it stands to reason that a man who could bring under hypnotic control such big crowds need not necessarily use his wonderful power to produce this one particular effect. The other tricks which these magicians are said to have performed have been definitely proved to be simple conjuring tricks.

Some think that the feat was one of "Occultism" the performer being a Yogi with supernatural powers. I do not deny the possibility of some Yogis possessing powers above the ordinary mortal. I fully agree with H. S. Olcott who in his lecture on "Eastern Magic and Western Spiritualism" asserts that the Magic of the eastern fakirs is inexplicable (Adyar Pamphlet No. 169). Yet I do not subscribe to the "Occult theory". Is it reasonable to imagine that a Yogi who has mastered "Hatha Yoga" after years of arduous and mysterious practice will descend into the habit of exhibiting his miracles to amuse the rabble. And it is certainly preposterously absurd to think that a 'hatha yogi' would enter into partnership with travelling magicians and acrobats. Let us give the Yogi his due place, and not drag him before the deafening din of the drums of the jadoowalah.

A very novel explanation of the trick is given by Mino, the Indian Mystic. He opines that the famed illusion was nothing better than a "Marionette show", and that the Westerners have made "a mountain out of a mole-hill" (First Publication of the Society of Indian Magicians). He got this idea after seeing a marionette performance of the trick in a small village in Sikar State. The veteran magician argues that the description in the "Jehangir Nama" fits in with his "marionette" theory. There is one passage in the "Jehangir Nama" which makes one suspect whether after all the description is of a doll show. It is stated therein that when the performing magician demanded his wife back the other magicians were non-plussed and "everyone showed his inability." The word "showed" suggests that perhaps the reference is to characteristic shaking of arms and heads of marionette dolls. But with due deference to the opinion of Mino, I dare say that it may not be correct to say that the Indian Rope Trick was only a doll-show. There might have been sometimes marionette shows of the famous illusion, for is it not a natural thing to mimic famous and popular attractions?

Remarkable Fact

One remarkable fact about the mass of evidence available of the Indian Rope Trick is that they are all records of the illusion by the 'ordinary spectator' who did not know the rudiments of the art of Magic. And it is notorious that spectators descriptions of tricks and illusions are fanciful in the extreme. They describe not what the magician actually does, but what he appears to be doing. The conjurors business is to make his spectators believe things that are not true. The "victim" always imagines he sees much more than what is actually happening (vide 'Our Magic' for Art and Theory of Magic). And when he describes the trick he describes the 'effect and not the actual trick.

Therefore the challenge of foreign

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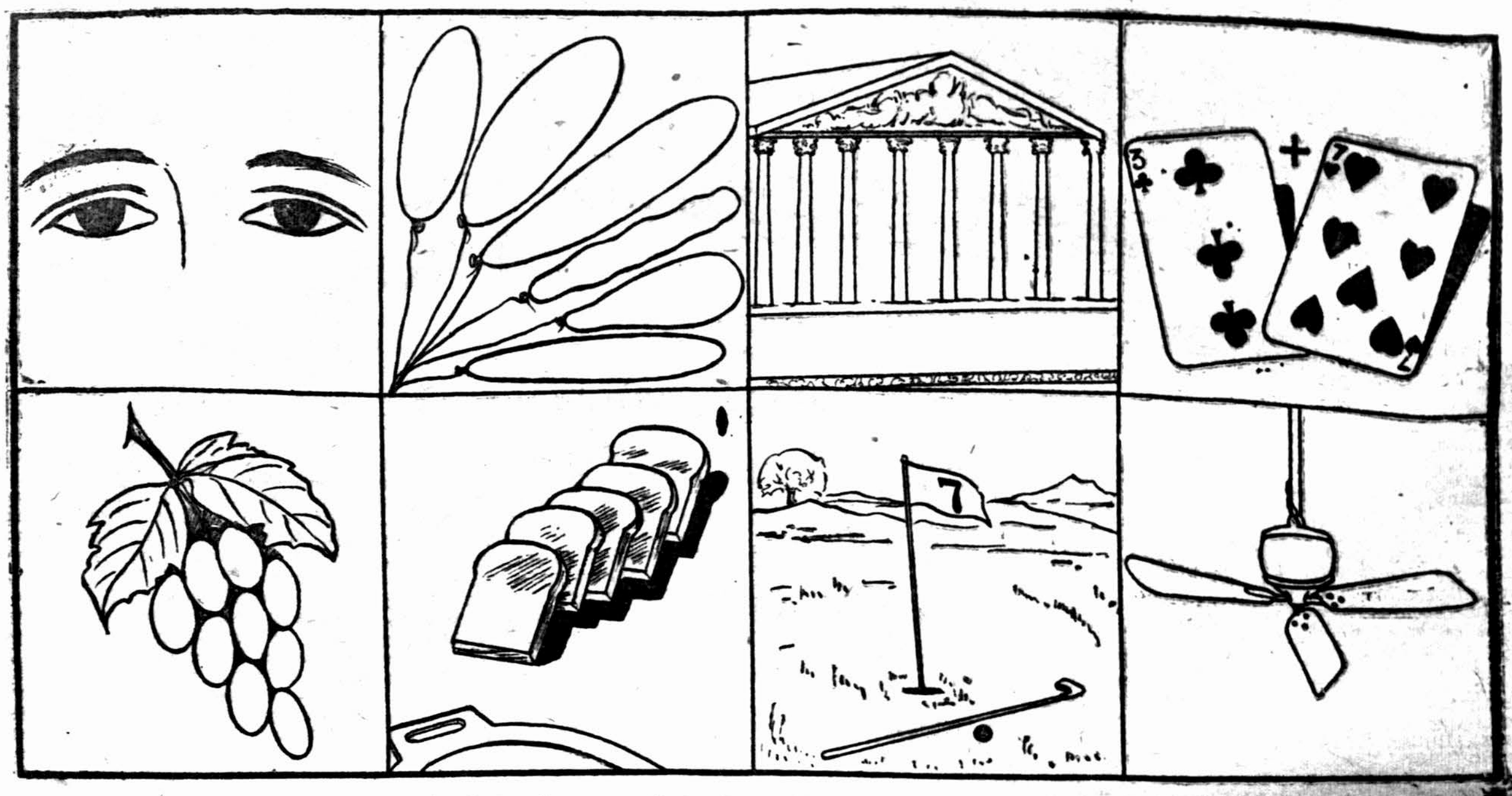
Figures Competition

RUPEES 5,000 IN PRIZES



Acceding to the requests received from the readers to repeat "Figures Competition" which seems to have become very popular with them, we are giving it this time in a slightly altered form.

The prize money has been increased to Rs. 5,000/- to enable the entrants to earn substantial amounts.

Each of the 8 illustrations shown above, gives indication of a number. For example, the first illustration showing a pair of eyes would indicate the number 2. Similarly, the flag on the Golf Link gives an indication of 7. You have to find out these numbers and enter them in the blank spaces on the side of the plus signs (+), and show the sum of each such pair in the last column. For instance, the figure of 2 (indicated by the pair of eyes) is entered against 93 and the sum shown as 95 in the last column. Similarly, the figure 7 (indicated by the flag on the Golf Link) is entered against 33, and the sum of 40 in the last column. In this manner you are asked to enter the other six numbers in the Coupon, and show the sums in the last column, so that the grand total amounts to 512. If the "sums" entered in the last column, tally with those in the "correct solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible in the share of the prize, if not the whole of it, regardless of the order in which the numbers in the last column appear.

You may send as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per coupon, before Wednesday, 19th, September 1945, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons.

Address:

Competition Manager,
The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
73 +	
52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

Address _____

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
73 +	
52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

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52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

Address _____

JAPAN FORMALLY SURRENDERS TO-DAY

QUIT ORDER ON SPAIN

Paris Decision On Tangier

PARIS, September 1. (Reuter): Experts representing Britain, Russia, the United States and France have signed an agreement on the status of Tangier which, it is understood in usually well-informed quarters here, contains a demand that Spain should withdraw its troops from the international zone.

Should Spain fail to do so, measures will be taken to compel her. The agreement, signed yesterday at the end of the Four Power talks in Paris, which opened on August 6, provides for an interim regime in the zone.

A plenipotentiary conference of the Signatory Powers of the Algeciras, Convention of 1906 is to be held in six months' time to determine the zone's future permanent status.

The agreement recognises the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco over Tangier.

The police administration will be in French hands, it is understood.

The experts have agreed that when the full conference is called six months hence, Spanish participation in it should be conditional on Spain having restored the democratic regime.

(It is reported in informed quarters in London that the international status of Tangier will be restored, according to Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.)

SPANISH PRESS VIEW

MADRID, September 1. (A.P.A.). The Paris negotiations were not reported in the Spanish press, which for months has stressed the Franco Government's position, when it occupied the bit of land opposite Gibraltar after the fall of France in 1940.

Spanish occupation of Tangiers was only a protective measure, the press declared, adding that Spain was ready to relinquish the zone, but insisting on the right to participate in any post-war international control.

ACTION AGAINST "LITTLE GERMANY"

BARCELONA, September 1. (Reuter): Firm action is under consideration of Allied authorities here against "Little Germany"—the Spanish offspring of Germany's industrial giants, cables Reuter's special correspondent. Technically they are Spanish concerns, but it is generally known that their German proprietors continue to control them and enjoy their profits. As all these firms, numbering about 800, were able to transform themselves into legally purely Spanish concerns, all that Allied authorities had been able so far to do is to blacklist them and refuse to supply them with raw materials.

The foremost among these firms is 'Unicolor As' otherwise known as 'Igfarben' with branches all over Spain. Other principal firms are "Quimica Commercial Fermaceutics otherwise, Bayer Great Drug and Chemical Concern, AGFA and Siemens Industria Electrica.

NAZI ASSETS

The grand total of German assets in Spain has not yet been officially assessed. It is estimated that it will be rather less than German interests in Switzerland which totals £100,000,000. The Spanish total is thought to be not more than £60,000,000 sterling.

The German business community here does not appear to suffer any hardships. On the contrary there appears to be no lack of available funds.

It is something of a mystery as to how 10,000 Germans in Spain live

Full attention of Allied officials here is now being devoted to unearthing what is really going on inside Spain's German colony.

Ceremonial Signature Aboard "Missouri"

Jap Last-Minute Bid To Postpone Date Of National Ignominy Turned Down By MacArthur

LONDON, September, 1. (Reuter): As clocks throughout India to-morrow chime eight o'clock through the Sunday morning stillness, they will sound the end of the greatest world war in history and mark the death knell of the Empire of Japan.

This afternoon word came from the White House in Washington that the ceremonial signature of unconditional surrender of Japan will take place aboard the 45,000-ton American battleship *Missouri* now lying in Tokyo Bay at 1-30 a.m. (G.M.T.).

The "Associated Press of America" in a Yokohama report says: "A half-hearted Japanese attempt to postpone the date of their national ignominy by asking Gen. MacArthur for further conferences on surrender terms was turned down to-day, and it was announced from Allied headquarters on the battleship *Missouri* that the ceremony would go ahead as scheduled".

TRUMAN ON AIR TODAY

It will be broadcast, and immediately afterwards listeners will be switched over to the White House to hear a 9-minute speech from President Harry Truman. As soon as the President has finished speaking, the programme will return to the 'Missouri' for brief speeches by General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief.

President Truman will also make a brief speech on Monday in a special two-hour programme to the American Armed Forces. Astley Hawkins, Reuter's Special Correspondent, cables from Tokyo Bay that to-morrow it will be set down in simple words for history to record that the Japanese empire was defeated in the war and surrendered. Signatures, Allied and Japanese will be affixed to the surrender document in a grey steel-walled room aboard the battleship, which, for purposes of the surrender, will become the temporary headquarters of the man who led the Pacific forces victoriously to Japan—General Douglas MacArthur.

OFFICIAL END

When the Japanese surrender delegates lift their pens from the paper the war in the Far East will be officially at an end.

Afterwards, General MacArthur, his great task of winning the war completed will move into Tokyo and the work of occupying and demilitarising Japan will begin in earnest.

The flow of Allied troops into Japan and her former satellite territories will increase to a flood. Japanese garrisons throughout the Far-East will lay down their arms.

Signing the historic document, apart from the United States, Britain and defeated Japan, will be representatives of China, Soviet Russia, France, the Netherlands and Australia who arrived in Japan to-day.

Word of the signature will be flashed from the 'Missouri' to American, British and Australian vessels in the 100-ship Armada in Tokyo Bay.

OCCUPATION CONTINUES

To-day, the American Eighth Army is sending wave after wave of men ashore at Yokohama. At Yokosuka, the British Marine garrison has been reinforced by sailors from the battleship King George V. On Monday, Allied troops will land on Kyushu, Japan's southernmost island of which the chief city is atom-bombed Nagasaki.

In Hongkong, British forces are now firmly installed, and Rear-Admiral Cecil Harcourt has read over the Colony's radio a message from the King expressing to the people "warm sympathy and heartfelt thanksgiving for their delivery."

Michael MacDonagh, Reuter's Special Correspondent at S.E.A.C. Headquarters, reported to-day that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten will probably leave Kandy within the next few days to accept general surrender of South-East Asia from Field-Marshal Count Terauchi at Singapore. His departure has been delayed until the signature of the main surrender at Tokyo, but minesweepers are now at work clearing the Malacca Straits, and convoys are standing by in the Indian Ocean for the great descent on Britain's former naval base.

An A.P.A. message from San Francisco says: "Allied occupation troops will land at the fortress of Singapore on Monday, a broadcast from Tokyo said to-day. The troops will take over the Kallang airfield, the naval installations and the Johore channels as their first moves."

British naval units, now in Hongkong, will shortly be joined by S.E.A.C. troops.

MISSION FOR SAIGON

Reports that a S.E.A.C. mission is already in Saigon are incorrect, says MacDonagh, but a mission is being sent from Kandy and negotiations

(Continued on page 16 column 4)

NOTICE

Tuesday September 4 being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

Jap Premier's Appeal

Wants To Know How Govt. Should Be Run

TOKYO, September 1. (Reuter): The unprecedented step of asking the Japanese people to write to him personally telling him exactly how they think their Government should be run has been taken by the Prime Minister, Prince Higashi Kuni.

In a statement to-day he said: "I wish to receive letters from you all. You may complain of what you find unsatisfactory. I wish to hear directly from the people so that I can be guided by their opinions".

Japs Murdered Indian Patriot

Thai Leader Unfolds Full Story Of Satyanand's Death

WASHINGTON, September 1 (Reuter): The fullest story yet of the fate of the Indian nationalist, Swami Satyanand, was unfolded to-day by a youthful Thai underground leader, Kamut Chandruang.

Chandruang told 'Reuter': "Swami Satyananda thought first of India, next to Britain, never of Japan.

"He was a martyr in the cause of India's freedom, in which he believed with the utmost strength. It was only a short while, however, before the Swami released that the Japanese wanted Indian troops to fight Japan's battles. From that time, his broadcasts to India gave the British valuable information on Japanese troops movements in Thailand.

"He knew the Japanese would become suspicious, sooner or later, and he understood perfectly when he was invited to Tokyo for a conference that he was going to die. The Swami called upon his friends to bid them farewell and to encourage them in resisting Japan and working for India's freedom. He left Bangkok by air for Tokyo and the next day, the Japanese reported that his plane had crashed.

"That report was false, we learned from Thai students in Japan, who expressed the firm belief that the Swami was shot from the plane before it landed. There is no doubt he dead."

New Gold Rush In Rumania

LONDON, Sept. 1. (Reuter). The Bucharest radio today stated that a new gold rush has started in Rumania as a result of Government's decision to allow prospectors to retain a proportion of the gold they find.

Local peasants head the gold rush, the radio said.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The New York Cotton is closed today. The market will also remain closed on Monday 3rd Sept.

LOCAL LATEST RATES

BOMBAY, Sept 1.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Ready	72	8
Silver Dely.	72	0
Cotton JAR. Sept.	350	8
Cotton JAR. Jany.	403	0

ZAFFRULLA TO BE BOMBAY GOVERNOR?

Khizr Not To Quit Politics

LAHORE, September 1. (A.P.I.): "The Associated Press of India" is authoritatively informed that there is absolutely no truth in the report that Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, is retiring from active politics or is thinking of doing so.

It is further stated that Sir Feroz Khan Noon's expected entry into the Punjab politics as a Muslim Leaguer has in no way affected the Punjab Premier's plan of leading the Unionist Party in the forthcoming general election of the Provincial Assembly.

Indianisation Issue Given Top Priority At Wavell Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, September 1.

One of the matters high up for review at talks between Lord Wavell and Lord Pethick-Lawrence concerns successors for the present provincial Governors. Opinion prevails that if not all at least a majority of these posts in future should be held by Indians. A start may be made in two major provinces, namely, Bombay and Bengal.

In this connection it is recalled that Sir Mahamud Zaffrulla Khan came here for a "Holiday", and was tipped for a high international judicial post in connection with war crimes trials.

His name now stands high on the list for prospective Governors. His friends will not be surprised if he succeeds Sir John Colville.

Khare & Aziz-ul-Haque To Quit

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, August 31.

According to reports current here Sir Aziz-ul-Haque, Commerce Member, and Dr. N. B. Khare are likely to resign from the Governor-General's Executive Council to seek elections to their Provincial Legislatures. Sir Aziz it will be recalled was Speaker of the Bengal Assembly before he became High Commissioner for India in London in 1941. If he does resign it is likely he will seek re-election to Bengal Assembly on Muslim League ticket.

Dr. Khare was once the Congress Premier of C. P. and may seek re-election to his Provincial Assembly on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

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MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore.
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Wanted a beautiful and educated girl for a Punjabi Hindu youngman of 30. M. A., own Business. Income Rs. 1,000|- p. m. Caste and dowry no restriction. Write with full particulars to Box No. 9259, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Scars—Are you worried about the scars on your face? If so, use Scarex, the Magic Medicinal Snow. It removes scars, cures pimples without scaring and prevents rashes after shaving. Rs. 3|- (Rs. Three) by M.O. only or Rs. 3|12|- by V.P.P. Toylet & Co., Post Box No. 655, Royapettah, Madras.
(9222)

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Get London American degrees Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. (9148)

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to-day & next Tuesday
Mat. 1 p. m.

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SHREE
KRISHNARJUN YUDDHA
Director: MOHAN SINHA
8th WEEK AT
NOVELTY
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Adv.: 10-30 to 12 & 4-30 to 6-30 p. m.
To-day 10 a.m. 'CORSICAN BROS"

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange failed to show any definite price tendency to-day as most of the members were interested only in carry over transactions. Thus in the absence of any important buying or selling quotations moved within a narrow range. There was slight activity in Tata Steel Shares which improved after opening but towards the close the early gains were erased.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 2252 and steadily improved to Rs 2270 but in the absence of follow up on the buying quotation decided to Rs. 2256 under scattered realising. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 419 and steadied at Rs. 421. Bombay Dyeings were mostly steady at Rs. 1965. Kohinoor Shares opened at Rs. 593 and improved to Rs. 596.

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Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

Ahmedabad Advance 400
Apollo 3/15/6 4 3/15/6
Bharat 60
Broacha Defd
B. Dyeing 1957/8 65 63/12 67/8 62/8 67/8 65 71/4 66/4 70 67/8
Bradbury 318/12
Central India (Ord) 372 70 71/8 70/8 72 70 72/8 71/8
Century 890
Colaba 222 29
Edward 633/12 30 36/4 35
Elphinstone (Ord) 77
Elphinstone (Pref) 126/14
Finlay 281 82 80/8
Gokak 292 94 93 94
India United Defd 2/12/9 2/14 2/13/6
India United Ord 13/12 13/12/6 13/11 13/13 13/12
Khatau 316/4
Kohinoor 592 93/8 92/8 95 94 98 98 99/8 96
Luxmi 1390
Madhavji 19/8
Madhusudan 422/8
Meyer 187/8 88/12
Model 256/4
Morarjee 710 7/8 12/8 11/4
New City 352/8
New Great 378 61 79 81 80/8
Phoenix 641/4
Sassoon Silk 78
Sassoon Cotton 20 20/2
Shrinivas 370
Simplex 289/8 88 90/8 89/8 90 88/8 90
Swadeshi 537 40 39 42 40/8 47 45 45/8 43
Swan 306/8 5
Tata Mills 65
Vishnu 475

MANKS

Baroda 143/8
Central 82/4 82 82/8 82/4
Imperial (Old) 2195 97/8
Imperial (New) 563/12 65
India 187/12 87/8
National Savings (P.P.) 39/8
Reserve 137 37/8 37

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 173/12
Andhra Valley 1821/4
Tram (Ord) 143/8 44
Tram (Pref) 65
Tata Hydro (Ord) 202/8 3
Tata Power (Ord) 1800 1850 40

INSURANCE

British India 24/8 24/4
Empire 1190 1200
Jupiter 31/8 32/8
New India 85/4 85/12 87/8
Bombay Steam 592/8 90
Scindia 36/8 36/10 36/9
Tata Steel Defd 2252/8 50 55 47/8 55 52/8 70 53/12 58/12 52/8 62/8 56/4
Tata Steel Ord 419/8 18/8 19 18 21 22/8 20 21/8 20/8 22/8 22
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 166 65/12 66/8 60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 407/8
A. Cement 210/8 11 10 10/8
Belapur 215 14 15
Burmah (Old) 555 57/8 50
Burmah (New) 197/8 98/12
B. B Petrol 5/15/9 5/15 5/15/3
Devkaran Nanji Invest. 24
Dharamsey Chemical 34
Industrial Investment Trust 116/12
Port Canning 106
Shivrajpur 51
P. Construction (Ord) 204 5
Tata Chemical (Ord) 18/12
Tata Oil 69 69/12
Western India Match 305
McKenzies 140

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Scheduled Banks' Position

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 24th August.

Demand Liabilities in India	640,59,78,000
Time Liabilities in India	251,26,06,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,28,72,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,55,57,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	65,35,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	100,14,50,000
Advances in India	270,76,52,000
Bills discounted in India	13,49,77,000

Mercantile Bank Of India, Ltd. Cotton Tenders

The Bombay office of the Mercantile Bank of India is advised by telegram by the London office that the Board of Director have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended June 1945 on all shares at 3 per cent less incom tax.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The local bullion market was quiet today and most of the bulls were inclined to liquidate or transfer to the next settlement which was annas six under the current settlement.

Forward gold opened today at Rs. 72-2 and improved to Rs. 72-14 under moderate covering and later steadied at Rs. 72-10. Next settlement was quoted at Rs. 72-4. Ready Gold was quoted at a premium of annas two at Rs. 72-12.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 407 for January delivery and declined to Rs. 406 under scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and January steadied on Rs. 408. September cotton was quoted at Rs. 350 and even at this level there was no demand with the result that the difference between September and January widened to Rs. 61. This shows the weakness of near month and even at this difference which works out Rs. 347 there is no demand.

Later on there was increased selling in new crop January which declined to Rs. 404/8 and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C.	September nominal..	350	0 0
I.C.C.	January	404	12 0
I.C.C.	March	414	0 0

N.B.—After the close of the market there was moderate selling and January declined to Rs. 401/8.

High & Low Cotton Prices

I. C. C Sept. Highest 352 Lowest 350 Closing at 3 p.m. 350-1/2

I. C. C. Jan. Highest 411-1/2 Lowest 407-1/2 Closing at 3 p m. 410-1/2

I. C. C March Highest 419-1/2 Lowest 415-1/2 Closing at 3 p.m 418-1/2

Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 42/3/6 Lowest 41/14/3 Closing at 3 p.m. 41/14/3

Cotton Parity

Indian cotton January contract is 682 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

Cotton Tenders

Today 28,700 Bales were tendered against September contract.

NEW YORK COTTON,
New York, August 31.

October	22.60—08
October highest (1-14 p.m.).	22.69+01
October lowest (2-47 p.m.).	22.60—08
December	22.62—06
January	22.56—06
March	22.56—05
May	22.49—05
July	22.07—04
October	21.08+04
Middling Spot	23.01—11

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

October	22.65
December	22.66
March	22.57

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	22.55—06
December	22.61—08
March	22.57—05
May	22.49—05
July	22.08—04
Middling Spot	22.15—05

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

CHARGE AGAINST ARGENTINE

"Izvestia" Attacks Pro-Fascist Government

MOSCOW, August 31. (Reuter): The official Soviet newspaper Izvestia to-day said. "The pro-Fascist regime in Argentina is undoubtedly a danger to general peace and to the cause of the United Nations. It is in the interest of all peace-loving people that this Hitlerite preserve in the Western Hemisphere should be destroyed".

The "Izvestia" article which appears under the heading "Argentina—A Fascist Nest" constitutes the most violent attack on Argentina that has ever appeared in the Soviet Press.

The article declares: "The whole activity of the Argentine dictatorial Government is directed towards obtaining in Argentina and in South America all what Hitler did not succeed in obtaining in Europe.

"Through the Government's dangerous and adventurous policy Argentina has been turned into a refuge where with complete security a number of big Fascist refugees and members of the German General Staff are hiding and are preserving funds, plans and industrial secrets to prepare a third world war.

"Argentina is also interfering in the internal life of her neighbouring countries (Uruguay), Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil) and is encouraging in these countries activities of Fascist agencies preparing revolts and attempts to overthrow the Governments".

"Izvestia" says many German agents as well as much loot from Nazi conquests worth more than two milliards dollars have been shipped to Argentina by submarine.

THRICE REJECTED NAZI OFFER

Madrid Minister's Statement On Spanish-German Relations In War Time

LISBON, August 31 (Reuter): The Spanish Foreign Minister, Don Alberto Artajo speaking about Spanish-German relations during the war told the Lisbon newspaper "Novidades" to-day that there were three crises.

The first was when a German Commercial Mission tried to take advantage of a difficult moment in the civil war to obtain acceptance of an Economic Pact which in some ways would have destroyed Spanish commercial independence. General Franco refused declaring "better the Reds than that a single atom of our sovereignty and independence should be mortgaged" the ambassador said.

The second crisis was when Spain declined a German request to prevent the approval of a Bill to limit to 25 per cent foreign participation in Spanish mining concessions.

The third demonstration of Spanish independence said the ambassador, was in 1938 when Spain was invited by Germany and Italy to subscribe to the Anti-Comintern Pact. Spain refused, he said. "She was still fighting within her own frontiers. A war of liberation and did not want it to be thought at that moment that she was making any kind of concessions to any foreign power."

FRENCH STATUS IN LEVANT

BEIRUT, August 31, (Reuter): Discussions between France and Syria and the Lebanon regarding final settlement of French status in the Levant which were suspended some time ago are expected to be resumed early next week.

It is thought to be significant that within this week the French delegate to the Levant, General Beynet has twice visited the new Lebanon Foreign Minister Hamid Frangieh and it is believed that resumption of talks was discussed.

London Mailis' New Office Bearers

LONDON, August 31 (Reuter): At the annual general meeting of London Majlis the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1945 to 1946: Dr. Tarapada Basu—re-elected President. Miss Kitty Boomla and P K. Bose—Vice-Presidents and S Senal, Secretary and Treasurer.

"Follow The Congress"

CALCUTTA August 31. (A.P.I.): Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa addressing a meeting of student workers here to day urged them to think of one ideology—the ideology of the Congress—and to be united under the leadership of the Congress which stood for the freedom of India.

The question whether India should have a Socialistic or Communistic state could arise only after India had attained freedom.

WHAT "CHRONICLE" POLL SHOWS

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR REVISED ELECTORATE ROLLS

Students And Business Community's Keen Interest

The following was the first questionnaire in the "Bombay Chronicle" Poll:

1. Should there be held General Elections

(a) in all the Provinces;

(b) for the Central Assembly?

2. If General Elections are held would you wait for new up-to-date rolls being prepared for all constituencies?

3. In the General Elections for the Central Assembly, if held,

(a) would you proceed on the old restricted franchise; or

(b) would you demand a new electorate in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 in that behalf?

The number of replies received is very small. Considering, however, the novelty and unfamiliarity of this method of expressing public opinion, as also the shortness of the time allowed, there seems no reason to feel unduly disappointed.

The most interesting fact, however, that emerges from these replies is in regard to the class of persons that have answered the queries. Two-thirds of those who have answered are either students (25%), or businessmen (42%). That the student community is aroused, and deeply interested in such matters, is obvious, understandable, as well as commendable. But that the proverbially indifferent business community should number more than two out of every five that have answered is as pleasant as it is surprising.

On the other hand, those answerings from the professions only number some 15%, Government servants and unclassified persons less than four per cent each, while the unemployed account for the remaining 10%.

MUSLIMS INDIFFERENT

Considered community wise, it is also interesting to find that only 7½% of those who have answered are Muslims, 12% Christians, while the rest have not stated their community, being, presumably, members of the General or non-Muhmmadan constituencies. Half of the Muslim replies show indifference to all such questions, while of the remaining half, replies are in the affirmative to all except 3 (a), i.e., the matter of the franchise for the Central Assembly elections, where they are indifferent. Christian answers seem to be a little more analytical, and also more discriminating and varied. They are all in favour of holding General Elections, to the Provincial as well as the Central Legislatures as also in favour of waiting till new rolls are prepared. There is a greater measure of indifference in regard to Question 3, about the franchise for the Central Legislative Assembly.

Taking all answers together, only 7% are indifferent in the matter of elections, (Question 1), and 93% favour holding them in the Provinces, and 82½% for the Central Assembly. 7% are against holding General Elections for the Central Assembly, and 10½% are indifferent in that regard.

MAJORITY FOR UP-TO-DATE ROLLS

In regard to Question 2, about preparing up-to-date rolls for all constituencies, and postponing elections until they are ready, 82½% would wait for up-to-date rolls to be prepared, 10½% would not, and 7% are indifferent.

As regards 3 (a) 21% would proceed on the existing franchise, while 56% would not, while 17% are indifferent, and the balance give no answer. On 3 (b) more than 67% would desire a new franchise, 14% are against, while the remaining 19% are indifferent.

Taking all the answers together, here seems, in this cross section of public sentiment on an important question of the day, a reasonable and understandable attitude, though the smallness of the number may render this to be no reliable index.

(The second questionnaire of the Poll is published on page 18 of this issue).

London To Revert To Old Time

LONDON, August 31. (Reuter): British summer time this year will end early on the morning of Sunday, October 7, the Home Office announced. Clocks will then be put back one hour and Britain will revert to G. M. T. as was the case in the winter months before the war.

This will be the first break in summer time for five and a half years.

Since February 1940 summer time has run continuously through summer and winter alike. The extra hour of double summer time was added in 1941 for summer and was repeated in the following war years.

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WATCH

for Prof. D. B. Deodhar's Article Next Sunday.

The veteran cricketer will be writing a regular fortnightly feature for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

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"ALL FLESH IS GRASS"

THOUGH the green and fertile island of Britain produces the best grass in the world, grass is a crop which does not grow there in winter. Thanks largely to the chemist, the problem of winter feeding in Britain has been solved. There is a parallel to this in the dry months in India, and the methods adopted by the British chemist have a useful application in this country. A century of research is embodied in the simple tables which enable the British Farmer to give correctly balanced rations to each kind, class and age of beast. The chemist has shown how to use industrial by-products for stock feeding. It was on these largely imported foods that British farmers depended, before the war compelled them to support their stock on what they could grow — no mean problem when nearly half their grassland is ploughed to grow food for Man. But the emergency did not catch the chemist unprepared. Already in 1935 the co-operation of the British chemical and engineering industries had shown the world how the high food value of summer grass could be preserved for winter by drying it in a machine under control, instead of leaving it to dry into hay in the course of Nature. The British chemist proved how similar results could be achieved by ensiling grass with molasses. To many dairy farmers grass drying and silage have spelt salvation these past five years. The Chemist has also found a means of turning straw into a useful food for cattle and sheep. The process is simple. The straw is first steeped in a weak solution of caustic soda, and then washed. The pulp which results is then ready to feed. In India, paddy straw similarly treated yields a cattle feed of very considerably increased value. These achievements of the British chemist are today enabling British farmers to fatten beasts and to keep up the nation's milk supply in the hour of emergency. Many of them will remain as part of the new agricultural practice that will emerge from wartime conditions.

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IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

A NEW DELHI LETTER

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN SOLDIER

Brigadier Brayne's Warning Against "Cranks And Agitators"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Government of India has been practically at a standstill for the last three months. Reason. The uncertainty created by the Wavell Plan and Lord Wavell's two visits to London. The Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council do not know whether and how long they will be kept And the Secretaries of the Departments are not sure whether the present policies will be approved by their new masters. "Our plans may be thrown on the scrap heap," said one of them to me. This uncertainty is likely to continue till after the General Elections.

"If the soldier cannot be settled happily into his home the cranks and agitators will get hold of him and there will be serious trouble"; said Brigadier Brayne, an ex-I.C.S. and ex-Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the Punjab and presently a Director of Welfare in the Defence Department, in the course of a paper, he recently read before the East India Association, London. Here is the clue for all the solicitude for the soldier and for the re-settlement schemes planned for him. These schemes, it will now appear are solely designed to protect him from the 'cranks and agitators', who happened to be his own countrymen What has this agitator done? He has been able to secure better rations, more welfare amenities and higher pay for the soldier. Incidentally, it is due to this agitator that the Indian Army is no longer a close preserve of a few selected "Martial classes" and its officer ranks are being Indianised.

In Middle Ages

Brigadier Bahadur goes on to say:—"At the end of the war about a million and a half soldiers will have to be fitted back into the villages and towns of India. They came, many of them from humble and very simple surroundings. In the Army they have been well fed, well clothed, well housed, taught all manner of skill and trades. They have learned to appreciate books, papers, radio, cinemas, drama, indoor and outdoor games, they have travelled in many lands and rubbed shoulders with soldiers of many countries. These splendid soldiers will want to keep up some at least of the higher standard they have come to appreciate. What has happened to their homes while they have been away?

The village is still in the Middle Ages. It has none of the amenities we (British) associate with village life no papers, no radio, no reading room, no organised games, no lighting, no sanitation, no PAB, no women's institute, no flower show, no Legion rally. Worst of all, the women, upon whom so much depends the standard of living, have been subjected to none of the modernizing influences which have so changed the soldier. The returning soldier will speak a different language to the old folks at home"

The Real Reason

Brigadier Brayne should ask his own country men why the Indian villages have remained 'Middle ages'. His own countrymen have been the rulers of this country for over one hundred fifty years. What is the remedy the Brigadier Bahadur has to vitalize the villages. Co-operative organisations and panchayats? He says that these two "will hold everyone together and produce still more wealth by organized marketing and credit, and joint buying of seed, equipment and raw material and by everyone working together for their betterment." And he forgets to add—keep the crank and the agitator away.

The Brigadier Bahadur has suggested that "the moment the fighting stops, the best of the soldiers must be switched on to this work as village guides and organisers of every grade to prepare the countryside for their comrades when general demobilisation begins". It is not known in what category Lord Wavell or his Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck have placed Brigadier Brayne. His scheme has not been adopted. On the other hand the re-settlement has been handed over to the Labour Member, Dr. Ambedkar, himself an agitator for last 15 years.

As for village women. Brigadier Brayne has completely forgotten Begum Shah Nawaz's Women's section in the Information Department While Delhi's temperature has gone down to 95 deg. this section still continues to work behind "Khas Tatties" and is making plans to vitalizing village life presumably by inculcating the cult of powder and lipstick amongst village women of India.

Ulster In India

"There is much scope for Indo-British partnership in the industrial development of the States. Experiments already tried have been most fruitful. The British industrialists would be well advised not to confine their technical skill and other industrial co-operation to any particular region or party in India. Diversified activity would help them and India as a whole". This remarkable statement was recently made by Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Secretary to the Chamber of Princes.

The Indian States are slowly becoming an Ulster within India. For seven years Lord Linlithgow tried to raise the standard of their administration, place a limit on privy purse and so on. He failed. All attempts to persuade the Princes to enforce labour and other laws designed to improve the conditions of work in factories have so far failed Lord Wavell had a tussle with them in the very first year of his Viceroyalty. This tussle was over the decision of the Government of India to realize income-tax from war contractors of Indian States. These contractors are ofen from British India and have set up factories in Indian States to evade taxation. The States largely declined to assist the Government of India in anti-inflation drive by levying income-tax. The lower labour costs and no income-tax has lured many British Indian industrialists to set up their factories in Indian States. Mr. Maqbool Mahmood offers the same bait to British Industrialists so that there may be an additional set of vested interests to protect and safeguard the Indian Princes. But why should one blame Mir Maqbool Mahmood when some of so-called Congress-minded Indian industrialists have entered into 50-50 partnership with British and American industrialists.

Trade Commissioner's Tips

Mir Maqbool Mahmood's open invitation to the British industrialists should be read along with the advice recently given by Sir Thomas Ainscough, lately H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon. Sir Thomas has made the following "constructive contributions" to the British manufacturers:—

"(1) The advisability in certain cases with Indian co-operation of local manufacture as an adjust to exports.

(2) The need for the elimination of wasteful competition between manufacturers in the same industry and the desirability of co-operation *vis a vis* foreign competition.

(3) The greater utilization of existing manufacturers branches in India for the representation of makers of complimentary goods.

(4 The greater utilization of the extensive up-country organisation of certain firms for distribution of goods in common use throughout India.

(5) The pressing need for the retention of the Export groups and in many cases the appointment by them of their own organisation in India either in the form of an intelligence outpost to ensure that the group secures its fair share of the market or in a few instances in the form of a practical sales and service organisation which would be in a position to offer a complete range of products in demand by any particular Indian industry or section of consumers".

TRUMAN'S ASSURANCE TO ARABS

DAMASCUS, August 31. (Reuter): Emir Abdullah of Transjordan in an interview published in the Syrian newspaper 'Alefba' to-day stated that he had received a telegram from President Truman containing an assurance that no major step would be taken in Palestine without previous consultation with both the Arabs and Jews.

Mahatma Gandhi officiated at the m arriage of Dr. A. G. Tendulkar and Miss Indumati at Sewagram recently when he put into practice a rite of his own drafting which represents a r evolution in Hindu Marriage ritual. This new marriage concept is nothing s hort of a full-pledged political formula enjoining on the couple to look to the ir marriage as a pledge for life-long national service. Dr. Tendulkar was re leased last month after five years' detention. He was 15 years in Germa ny and worked for some time on the Editorial Staff of the "Berliner Tagebl att". Miss Indumati was also in prison in 1942.

JALLIANWALA BAGH

Note how dirty it was lying in Police Control. Photo taken on day when the keys were given back to the Se cretary of the Trust.

"INDIANS JOINED 'NATIONAL ARMY' UNDER DURESS"

Maj.-Gen. Maltby's Revelations About What Happened At Hong Kong

CALCUTTA, September 1. (A.P.I.): A reference to the "Indian National Army" was made by Maj.-Gen. C. M. Maltby, (who was in command of the troops in Hong Kong, when the Pacific war brought out) at a Press Conference held at Government House, Calcutta, this morning. Gen. Maltby arrived in Calcutta last evening from Chungking with a party of leading British civilians and high ranking military officers who had been released from the Japanese prisoner of war camps.

General Maltby said: "I believe that the question of the Indian National Army formed by the Japanese in both Hong Kong and Malaya is now "sub-judice". I can speak only for Hong Kong. There, during the first and early days of captivity considerable pressure was brought to bear on Indans, both civilian and military, to join the so-called Indian National Army.

"As far as I could judge from my barbed wire camp and from the information I received by various means, I think all those who did join the Indian National Army in Hong Kong did so only under severe duress. As an example there was the case of a young Punjabi Muslim recruit to the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery, who was hung by his heels for 48 hours and yet refused to have anything to do with the "national" army. Afterwards I believe he was treated with very great respect by the Japanese for his courage and steadfastness".

Atomic Bomb— Socialism Or Suicide?

NEW YORK, August 31. (U.P.A.): Harry Fleischman, Socialist Party Secretary, said that the atomic bomb presents civilization with its most momentous challenge—"whether we shall have socialism or Suicide."

Fleischman said atomic energy can lead to an ,'atomic age"—an era of abundance for all with the highest standard of living the world has ever seen," or it can provide private profiteers with another weapon of exploitation of colonial and subject peoples to brin,; "new depressions and a new holocaust of slaughter."

TORNADO HITS SOUTHERN FRANCE

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuter) The Paris radio reported today that a tornado, hitting the Toulouse region of Southern France at night, caused damage estimated at 500,000,000 francs (£2,500,000). Crops over a large area around Toulouse were destroyed trees and telegraph poles uprooted, cars swept away and cattle killed.

Tokyo, Capital Of Japan

Tokyo, scene of the signing of surrender terms by representatives of the defeated Japanese nation and the victorious Allies, is a city whose 217 square miles house a population of 7,100,000 persons.

It is the third largest city in the world (first is London, area 693 square miles, population 8,700,000; second is New York, area 310 square miles, population 7,450,000). Located on the main Japanese island of Honshu, it is the seat of the Japanese government, and one of Japan's largest industrial centres.

Before concentrated U. S. air attacks crippled its industries, it was estimated that Tokyo district produced 12 per cent of Japan's pig iron, 18 per cent of her steel, and 18 per cent of her rolled steel products. Nearly 50 per cent of Japan's oil refining capacity was concentrated in eight plants on the Tokyo waterfront.

Lying in the midst of the extensive Kwanto Plain, the city itself is built upon more than 100 hills, varying in height from 50 to 130 feet. The social organization of the city follows the topography—the wealthy on the hills, the middle-class on the slopes, and in the hollows, the masses.

Near the centre of the city, on an eminence surrounded by moat and medieval castle wall, stands the Imperial Palace. Since no one must look down on the Emperor, there are no high buildings near the palace.

The city is intersected by the Sumida River and its many tributaries. The main thoroughfares are broad and paved; off them the streets become alleys or flights of stone steps. Tokyo's transportation system includes buses, 126 miles of trolley or tramways, 25 miles of subway and 40 miles of elevated trains that circle and bisect the city.

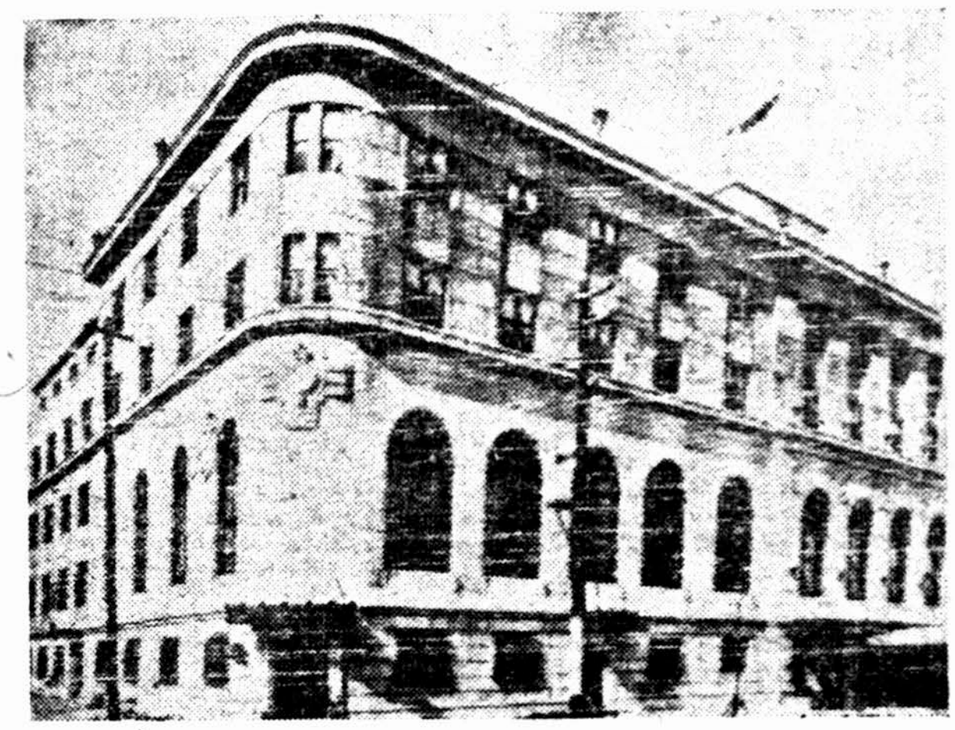
After the great earthquake and fire of 1923, when an estimated 100,000 lives were lost, the city was partially rebuilt. Six new avenues, 120 feet wide, and 120 new streets, 36 feet wide, were cut through the city. Modern fireproof and quakeproof buildings replaced many of the destroyed buildings in the principal business district, and fireproof apartments and business blocks were constructed elsewhere.

But 98 per cent of the buildings in Tokyo are still Japanese-style structures of wood and paper. Even so, it is by far the most modern and most fire-resistant city in Japan.

In climate, the city is unfortunate. It is subject to blightingly hot summers, bitterly cold winters. Typhoons are not infrequent, and earthquakes occur in cycles of six or seven years throughout the islands.

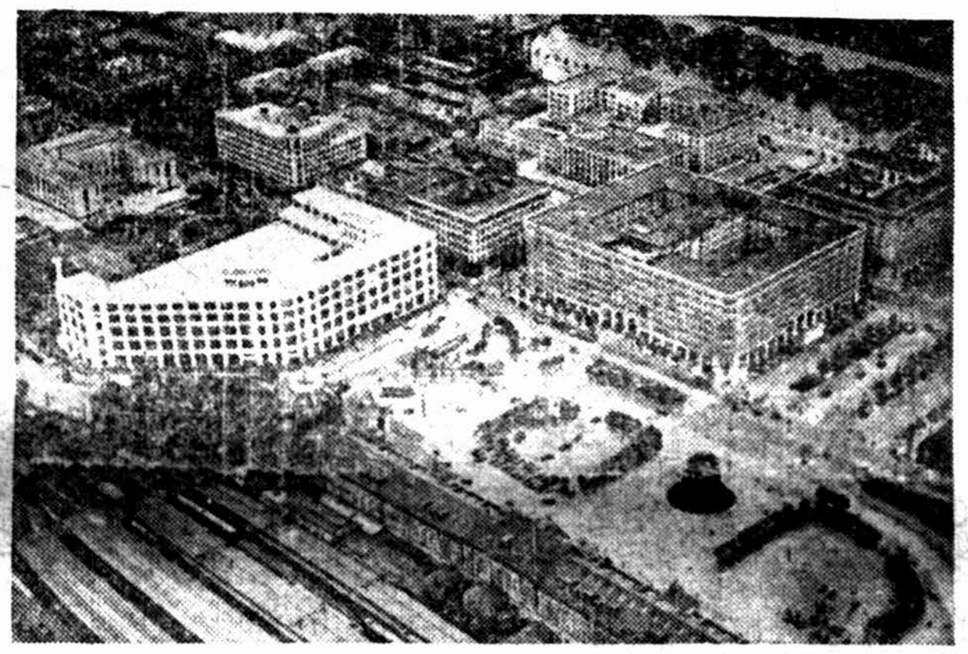
Tokyo is the heart of Japan's railway communications, and 41 tracks connect it with the most important cities on the main island, and with the heavily industrialized east and south coast urban belt. Since its harbour is too shallow to admit large vessels, Tokyo's commercial port is Yokohama, 18 miles to the west. Its naval port is Yokosuka, where elements of the Allied fleets are now anchored.—USOWI.

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN YOKOHAMA



General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur," Supreme Allied Commander, made his headquarters at the New Grand Hotel in Yokohama, after his arrival on August 30 at Atsugi Airfield on the Japanese main island of Honshu. The hotel was the scene of the first meeting between General MacArthur and Lt.- General Jonathan Wainwright since the fall of Corregidor. Supreme headquarters will shortly be moved from Yokohama to the American Embassy at Tokyo.

AIR VIEW OF JAPANESE CAPITAL



A pre-war air view of the centre of the Japanese capital shows the Tokyo rail-road station in the foreground. Across the square from the important terminal is the square, white Marunouchi Building, largest office building in Tokyo.

SUBODH GANGULI

An Appreciation

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

I was simply stunned to read the papers on Thursday morning that four of my friends had become victims of a disastrous fire in the Hague Building at Ballard Estate on the previous day. And there were sixteen others involved in it! Up-to-now eighteen lives have been lost which shows the magnitude of the catastrophe—almost unprecedented in the annals of big fires in this city. What caused the fire is shrouded in mystery. There is, however, not the least doubt that a large quantity of highly inflammable and combustible materials like films was stocked in the godowns attached to the office of the Paramount Pictures where the fire took place.

It was said to have a safety vault from which fire could not escape. Evidently the door of the vault was left open. Otherwise the fire could not have enveloped the office in no time. All kinds of stories and rumours are going about in this connection. I hope a searching inquiry will be made in this direction without any loss of time.

GANGULY'S COLOURFUL CAREER

Among the victims was Subodh Chandra Ganguly who was just appointed General Manager of the Paramounts for India, Burma, Ceylon, and Middle East, or China, I am not sure which. Ganguly had a colourful career. He is said to have run away from his home at Calcutta at the early age of 17 and came to Bombay when he joined the local office of their firm on a small pittance. By dint of hard labour and careful study of the business, he rose to the highest position this American firm could give him on this side of the world—on a salary of three to four thousand rupees per mensem!

Six months ago he was invited to go by air to their Head Office in U. S. A. at an expense of about Rs. 30,000 to the firm for special instructions. His abilities were so well recognised by his chiefs that he was actually made to supersede some of his European or American colleagues in India.

A sad irony of fate cut his brilliant career short so tragically at the early age of 37—and that too immediately after he took charge of his new office on return from America. A genial personality, quiet by nature, he made friends with every body he met. Whoever came into contact with him, whether in office or outside, loved him.

Saki Kumar Pyne was another whose loss will be severely felt by my Club (Bengali Club) whose Honorary Treasurer he was for the last few years. He too was liked by one and all for his charming manners.

A. K. Mitra (not Maitra) and B. D. Mushran in addition to the above and the other ladies and gentlemen who lost their lives so painfully have left large circles of friends to mourn their loss. I offer my heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families.

PARAMOUNTS' DUTY

I hope the Paramounts will see to it that the families of all the deceased are well provided for as they lost their lives at their posts of duty. This is the least that can be expected from a wealthy firm like the Paramounts.

PANIC MUST BE ALLAYED

Then there is a duty and responsibility lying on the shoulders of the Government, the Municipality and the Police. They must see to it that such inflammable materials are not stored in residential and office buildings. As a matter of fact, a friend of mine had rushed to my residence on Thursday night in a state of panic. He told me that films were stored in his building at Dadar and he feared that anything might happen to him and his family at any moment as such fires are becoming pretty common. He gave me to understand that such combustible materials were stocked in a number of residential quarters in the Dadar locality. If it is so, it is the imperative duty of the authorities to see to it that they are removed at once to a safer and less dangerous place. Otherwise there is every possibility of more disasters coming in our way in the near future. Then the whole blame will fall on them.

May the souls of the deceased rest in peace!

USOWI BECOMES USIIIS

In accordance with an Executive Order issued August 31 by President Truman, the name of United States Office of War Information (USOWI) has been changed to United States Interim International Information Service (USIIIS) and will be known henceforth by this new title.

PAREL CLASH CASUALTIES

Drivers' Union Secretary Undergoes Operation

Mr. Imtehaz Khan, the Communist Secretary of the Bombay Motor Drivers' Union who was removed to hospital yesterday following serious injuries sustained in yesterday's Congress-Communist fracas at Parel, was operated upon for a fracture of the hand, He was reported to be making steady progress to-day, in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The three Congress casualties that were admitted in the same hospital for serious injuries are also progressing.

The total number of injured persons on both sides is now computed to be nearly 60.

"Reds" Blame Congress For 'Lalbaug Incident'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

D. S. Vaidya, Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, in the course of a statement says:—

"Mr. Shankerrao Deo's statement regarding the account of clash at a meeting addressed by him at Lal Baug constitutes a travesty of facts. His attempt to hold the Communists responsible for the ugly happenings in the meeting constitute part of the usual anti-Communist trade which has become the stock-in-trade of certain Congressmen.

"The trouble started because of panic in the ranks of the organisers. When the workers arrived shouting slogans, the volunteers attacked them with lathis. A skirmish took place but the workers restored order and sat in the meeting. Some of them were bleeding profusely. This was before Mr. Deo had arrived.

After throwing the blame on the Congress organisers for stone-throwing and subsequent clashes, he concludes.

"Our Party regrets this clash because it has been its policy to bring the Congress and the working class together. It has attempted this task in spite of persistent misinterpretation at the hands of Congressmen themselves. It will continue to do so even now."

SIX FORWARD BLOC MEMBERS RELEASED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Girdharlal Thakkar, and Kishore Thakkar, two members of the Forward Bloc who were held in detention under the Defence of India Rules were released from a Bombay gaol to-day.

Four more Forward Bloc detenus were released from Poona. The names of two of them are Ramdas S. Amladi and S. S. Chandrana.

"NO SIGNS OF EARLY RELEASE OF DETENUS"

Asoka Mehta Urges Need For Immediate Release And Repatriation

Sjt. Asoka Mehta writes:—

It has seen the end of the war. I had hoped to see my friends left behind the bars, in the free world outside with the end of the hostilities. But there are no signs of early release even of the detenus. Of the scores of men still behind the bars most are young men.

Among the Congress veterans from this city only Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas is still in jail. The others are mostly young men who were tried in courts of law and who have been detained inspite of their acquittal. This is a monstrous proceeding. Now that the war is over these innocent young men must be immediately set free.

"There are several persons in Bombay jails who do not belong to this province. To keep them away from their provinces is to augment their hardships. Some of them—especially Mukundlal Sircar and Maitra—have been ailing for a long time and little attention has been paid to their health.

"The detenus, not a few of them being students are anxious to continue their studies. Inspite of repeated requests their demand for facilities for study, while in detention, has been turned down. It is necessary to insist on immediate release of these young prisoners. Even a more urgent demand is for repatriation of prisoners to their own provinces."

Copies Of "People's War" Snatched And Destroyed

Some "People's War" and "Lok Yudha" vendors belonging to the Communist Party, were, while selling issues of to-day's edition near the Dadar Railway Station, it is learnt, were set upon by a group of persons who snatched their bundles of copies and destroyed them.

CHINESE CROSS INTO INDO-CHINA

Will Help In Disarming Japs In The Region

PARIS, August 31 (Reuter): The three Chinese divisions—52nd, 60th and 91st—have crossed the border to disarm Japanese forces in northern Indo-China and supervise their withdrawal, reliable French sources reported in Paris tonight.

Some elements of French forces under General Alesandri, Delegate-General for French Indo-China, are moving in with the Chinese who are moving towards Haihpong, Hanoi and the north-eastern part of Tongking.

The Japanese in Indo-China, according to same sources, have not yet begun to release French military prisoners and civilians internees there.

Satyagraha Echo In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, August 31. (U.P.A.): Newspapers throughout the United States are featuring the strange case of an American advocate of Satyagraha in the village of Neon, Kentucky, who is attempting to force a reform of the village administration by practing non-violent non-co-operation.

The man is F.M. Ferguson, 70 years old, a poor newspaper carrier, who still is at work despite the fact his campaign of non-violence has been accompanied by a fast which has continued for 26 days. Ferguson asserts that he will not break his fast or cooperate with the Government until the village authorities grant justice to all the people.

He describes his campaign as one to bring law and order into Neon and said it was started when the village officials refused to grant him a permit to open a sweetmeat shop. Friends said that the man has lost twenty five pounds in weight since he started his protest movement.

DEVOTEES' TRAGIC DEATH

MADURA, August 31 (A.P.I.): Four villagers who went to worship Lord Subramanya in a nearby hill temple died in tragic circumstances.

It appears a party consisting of two males and two females, climbed up the 600 ft. rocky hill to have "darshan" of the deity in a temple situated at the top of the hill.

As a result of recent rains the rocky track leading to the temple was very slippery and one of the four slipped and lost balance. The other three who went to his help lost their balance too and all the four rolled down the steep hill. They sustained serious injuries and died on the spot.

An inquest was held by the police and a verdict of death due to accidental fall from the hill was returned.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Bombay Provincial Olympic Association held its Tenth Annual General Meeting recently and recorded slow but steady progress in all directions during the year under review. The main satisfactory achievement of the Committee was to make both ends meet and show a small surplus of income over expenditure. This is by no means a great feat in these boom days. Unless and until the Association is placed on a sound financial footing, it cannot be said to have emerged out of the woods for future development.

RAISING OF FUNDS.

With a heavy depression looming large before us the sooner the rulers of the B. P. O. A. endeavour to build up a big reserve fund the better. The roaring paper scheme presented by Behram Doctor's Finance Committee a couple of years ago does not appear to have produced any result yet. Perhaps it is in the offing! Or has the scheme found its final resting place in the W. P. B.? However that is immaterial. What I am surprised at is that no serious efforts have been made to raise the number of individual members, particularly Patron and Life Members. If the present opportunities are allowed to go by I do not know how the Association will live in the lean years which are fast approaching.

COMMUNAL MONOPOLY.

A tendency I would like here to strongly deprecate is communalising of sporting bodies Let it not be understood that I am against Parsees. In fact I have the highest admiration and regard for many of them whose self-sacrificing spirit, honest motive and untiring energy and endless zeal are beyond dispute. But there are some who in their love of power and self-aggrandisement try to bring in their trail a number of their own followers who belong particularly to their community This naturally gives rise to communal rivalry and jealousy to the detriment of sport.

I had sounded a note of warning in these columns when Meherji Vakil and Co., drunk deep in the fountains of power ousted men like Lourdes Pereira, President of the most popular Hockey Club in Bombay the Lusitanians from the B. P. H. A. Committee. But it went unheeded. Is it any wonder, therefore, if Pereira has now repaid them the compliments with compound interest? Fortunately, the latter has not yet tried to make the Hockey Association a Goan affair. If he does so, I shall certainly be the first to raise my voice against it—and if thereby I lose my Vice-Presidentship I shall not be the least sorry!

TEN OUT OF FIFTEEN.

It may not be out of place to mention that it was Behram Doctor who set the ball rolling in the B. P. H. A. With his transfer of allegiance from it the B P. O. A. he is trying to pack the latter with the members of his community Ten out of fifteen just elected to the B. P. O. A Commmittee are Parsees. Barring the office of Honorary Treasurer, all the offices have also been captured by them!! Good workers like Bebbington have been thrown out and Janki Dass has been taken—perhaps to give a touch of colour to the Committee.

I am sure to be accused of communalism by my detractors because I am drawing the pointed attention of the sporting public to this unhealthy spirit of monopoly. This is bound to give rise to other parties, as in the B. P H. A. to oust them. I only hope that they will not be communal too.

It is true that it is absolutely immaterial how these Committees are composed as long as they work sincerely for the advancement of sport—without any communal or racial bias.

DECENTRALISATION OF CONTROL.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Indian Olympic Association has decided to decentralise—that is, instead of being a controlling body for various branches of sport as it has been all these years it will become only a connecting link between the various sporting bodies organising different branches of sport in India. They have already appointed Sohrab Bhoot, one of the Secretaries of the B. P. O. A. to reorganise the National Cyclists Federation of India to which it has given temporary affiliation.

Let us hope that Cycling, Athletics, Swimming, Wrestling and other branches of sport will have their own national and provincial organisations in the near future so that every one of them may advance rapidly to reach the high standard of the West soon.

WORLD GAME IN 1948?

It is very likely that the next World Olympic Games will be held in 1948. The venue has not been fixed yet. Most probably it will be London. We would do well to recognise the fact that the time before us for organisation—in a thorough and efficient manner—is short. Instead of talking about a Stadium of their own, the rulers of the B. P. O. A. would do well to organise the various branches properly. They should remember that without the support and help of the C. C. I. they are not likely to go far in the matter of sending teams up-country to participate in National Games or competitions. I hope the other provinces also—particularly the backward ones would take early steps to place their associations on a sound footing.

PREPARE FROM NOW.

The next Indian Games will be held at Bangalore in February. The Mysore Government are said to be giving all possible help to make the event a great success. It is however up to the competing provinces to show a higher standard in all the games by giving their promising athletes all possible help and guidance in their training. In the matter of athletics, Bombay's standard is very low—even comparing with some of the Indian provinces and states like the Punjab and Patiala.

The Bombay University is supposed to be giving a lot of encouragement to athletics—at the cost of team games like hockey and football. But nothing tangible has come out so far. Evidently the colleges and schools do not pay sufficient attention towards the improvement of their boys and girls. If they are not so keen on it it would be better for them to drop these games altogether than merely nibble at them.

Adult Franchise For Women In French India

French Govt. Takes Historic Decision

PONDICHERRY, August 30 (A.P.I.): The French Government have decided to grant universal adult franchise to all women for the first time in the history of French India. Women will be allowed to exercise their franchise at the ensuing elections in French India and for want of time to take a complete census of women voters' list, all eligible women voters, aged 21 years and above have been asked to get their names registered.

The date for election to the Constituent Assembly has been fixed as October 21 in France and in all French colonies. On the same date referendum will be taken in France to decide the nature of the future French Parliament.

Though the dates for the other general elections have not so far been fixed, it is gathered they will be held in French India in November or December

Kolhapur To Lose Lakhs By Decrease In Prices

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail): Due to sudden decrease in prices declared by the Government the Kolhapur State is likely to lose lakhs of rupees.

Brauchitsch And Manstein Arrested

Nazi Underground Active In Hamburg

British Army of the Rhine, Hamburg, August 31 (Reuter): Field Marshal von Brauchitsch and Field Marshal Manstein were arrested in the Schleswig Holstein area today and interned.

Field Marshal Manstein was a hospital patient and both Field Marshals were removed in an ambulance. Action is understood to have been taken on the instructions of the British army of the Rhine.

Reuter adds that Field Marshal General Fritz Erich von Manstein, whose original name was Levinsky, is 58 years old and a professional soldier. He was Commander of army group "South" in Russia, where the capture of Sebastopol was his greatest success.

Early in 1944 there were reports that he had been replaced in his command by Field Marshal Model, after many rumours that he had quarrelled with Hitler and since that year there had been little news of him.

The arrests of Brauchitsch, and Manstein were being associated in unofficial quarters here to-day with the recent discovery of the beginning of a German underground movement in Hamburg area.

One hundred arrests were reported in connection with the movement, which was stated to have prepared anti-British propaganda.

MAN WHO SOLD NORWAY TO NAZIS

Public Prosecutor Demands Capital Punishment

OSLO, August 31 (Reuter): The betrayal of Norway by Abraham Vidkun Quisling to the Germans was described as "the most horrible and despicable crime of all" by Public Prosecutor Annaeus Schjoedt when he demanded the death sentence, in concluding today the case against the former puppet Premier of Norway in the Oslo treason trial.

Quisling was the basest traitor Norway had ever seen, and documentary evidence, he said, had shown that Quisling began plotting with the Germans a year before the invasion of Norway and that during the occupation he egged on the Germans to worse brutalities.

Quisling tried to secure postponement of the trial because his counsel was ill, but this was rejected by the Court.

Quisling's complaints about his treatment were cut short by the presiding Judge, who said that he had been treated like any other prisoner and that Quisling's police had treated their victims far worse.

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajs' and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8|- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornets and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY

(101) Hazaribagh.

The **FLIT** *soldier — fights on all fronts!*

SICK soldiers can't fight. So Flit defends the health of the fighting men of the United Nations against the vile insects that spread disease, even death; that contaminate food and rob men of needed sleep and rest.

You too, can depend on Flit to keep your home free of flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs and other dangerous insects.

Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else.

FLIT *For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember — if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit.*

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 11, 2001
Muslim: Ramzan 24, 1364
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1314
Sunrise: 7-24 a.m Sunset 7-53 p.m.
Hightide 10-26, 22-09
Lowtide: 3-28, 16-46

To-day's Engagements

CUTCHEE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: General-body meeting at 3-30 p m in the hall of C.V.O.D. Mahajanwadi, (Pala Gali, Samuel Street)

THYAGARAJA SABHA, MATUNGA: Concert by Sri T. R. Gnanasagara Rao of Madras—Flute, Sri R. N. Subramania Iyer-Violin, Sri P. G. Krishnan Kutty Nair-Mirdangam at 5-25 p m at Podar College Hall.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Monthly meeting at 6 p.m. in the Mahasabha premises.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD: Annual Social Gathering at The Shrimat Anandashram Hall, Talmaki Wadi, Tardeo, at 4-30 p.m., Dr. A. V Baliga, presiding.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION: Meeting will take place at 1 p.m. in the Podar School, Santa-Cruz.

The meeting is divided into two parts namely 1 to 3 p.m. and 3-30 to 7 p.m. In the later part Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, and others will speak.

"BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukkural' class by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyer, 3-30 p.m., to-day at Sangham premises.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Bombay Provincial Board, a meeting of the Harijan Teachers will be held at Servants of India Society Hall, at 4-30 p.m. to discuss the plan of Shista Vachan Examination of the Book "Mari Vyapak Kelavani".

R. M. BHATT HIGH SCHOOL DAY: The Twenty-seventh Anniversary Day of the School will be celebrated in the Sir Chimanlal Setalwad Assembly Hall, at 5-30 p.m. when Dr Jos. Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

BOMBAY'S SHORT WAVE PROGRAMME: From the 1st of September onwards, All-India Radio, Bombay's short wave programmes will be broadcast on 61.48 Metres (4880 Kc/s) between 7-30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SANTA-CRUZ: A public condolence meeting of the residents of Santa-Cruz will be held today (Sunday) at 9-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Srimati Mahadevi Vidya Bhavan Hall of Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa-Cruz to mourn the sad and premature demise of Shri Bisheswarnath M. Bhargava. Sheth Ramdeoji Podar will preside.

CHARITY SHOW AT SUNDERABAI HALL: A Charity Show of "Khudai Insaaf" play written by Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., F.R.M.S. (London) and Miss Mehroo D. Karam, in aid of Pranacharya, Dr. Rustomji E Hakim and Shreemati Kamla Nehru Funds, today at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, (Shreeman Shree Goswami Dikshitji Maharaj will preside. Tickets available at Sunderbai Hall.

Condolence Meeting For Ballard Estate Fire Victims

A meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held at the Bengal Club Parel on Sunday (today) at 7-30 p m to mourn the sad death of Sj. Subodh Ganguly S K. Pyre and others who lost their lives in the disastrous fire at Ballard Estate on Wednesday last.

"Analde" On Sunday

Peoples' Theatre will present 'An Ide' at Bhangwadi Theatre on Sunday at 11 a.m.

REVIVING 'KESARI' WEEKLY PUBLICATION

AGRE, (By Mail): The Subjects Association has started a regular campaign to obtain signatures from every village in connection with starting of the "Kesari" Weely Magazine.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m.—8.0 a.m. News (H), 8-15 News (E), 8-30 Popular Songs, 8-50 News (M), 9.0 News (G), 9-10 Tomorrow, 9-15 R. K. Phatak, 9.40 Suman Banawalikar, 9-55 Susheela Vardharajan, 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 G. M. Durrani, 11-30 S. G Mohiuddin, 11.45 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Baroda).

12.45 p.m. News (M), 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H), 1-0 Film Music 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Lunch Hour Music (E) 2-15 Brian Easdale: Piano solo 2.30 Children's Half-Hour (E) 4-20 Children's Programme (M), 5.0 R K. Phatak, 5.20 AIR Trio, 5-35 B P Bhatt, 5-55 Locals, 6-0 Susheela Vardharajan, 6.30 News (E), 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Suman Banawalikar, 7-0 S G Mohiuddin (Sitar), 7-15 Bhajan 7-30 B. P. Bhatt, 7.55 G M Durrani Thumri, 8.15 News (M), 8-30 News (G) 8.45 Listeners' Request 9-0 News (H) 9.20 News (E), 9-30 B B C News Relay 9-40 Shobana—Kanada 9.45 The Firmament of Heaven (E), 10-0 Symphonic Hour (E).

Higgins Scores Treble At Poona Races

Double For Maharaja Of Gwalior

From Our Turf Correspondent

POONA, September 1.

Fancied candidates scored in most events at Poona to-day. The most outstanding feature of the day was a splendid treble for Higgins through the medium of the greatly fancied "China Doll", "Goodwill" and "Cent Per Cent". The second named winner kept up his unbeaten record and in an accurately timed effort he covered six furlongs in one minute and 15-2/5 seconds.

Another feature was a double for the Maharaja of Gwalior. A couple of candidates from the large establishment had a narrow beating. Raffaele was in great form, steering home three outsiders "Miami", "Medallion" and 'Wonderful".

Two objections which were raised during the proceedings were overruled after brief enquiries. Two tickets were solved on the treble event and each fetched Rs. 15.402-1/2.

THE YERAVDA PLATE Division II Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 9-0 Chavan 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-10 B. Khalil 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's CULTURED PEARL 9-2 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's DOODAL DANDY 8-6 P. Shankar 4

Not run: Carlyon, Beau Nash and Mark of Zorro.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs 31. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 12.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3-4 length, 3/4 length.

Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE YERAVDA PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's CHINA DOLL 8-10 Burn 1
Mr C A Murad's NARGIS 8-7 Carr 2
Mr P D Bolton's PHILOSAN 8-10 Evans 3
Maharaja of Baroda's FLOWER OF BARODA 8-5 Rook 4

Not run: Rainbow.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25.

Trainer: Higgins.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr K N Multani's MIAMI 7-9 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 8-13 Davison 2
Mr B R Gupta's WALDYE 9-1 Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's TWO-TWO-TYE 8-0 Chavan 4

Not run: Mosaki Pasha.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 24 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 205. Places Rs. 30, Rs 18 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: R Swedani.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H E M Jhaveri's MEDALLION 8-4 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's HIDDEN TREASURE 9-11 Chavan 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9 0 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's REPARTEE 8-8 P Khade 4

Not run: Cyrenaica and Cote d'Azur.

Won by: 3/4 length, Head, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 15

Trainer: H Chotani

THE R HIGGINS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's GOODWILL 8-8 Burn 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's SILVER PHANTOM 8-10 Roberts 2
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's SILVER-LINING 8-4 B McQuade 3
Maharaja of Idar's SUNNY BOY 8-5 Brace 4

Not run: Promise Me, Khuda Hafiz, Lydia Lady Primrose and Kanta.

Won by: Head, Short head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21, Places Rs. 14 Rs. 20 and Rs 21

Trainer: Higgins.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 7-9 F Black 1
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-0 Carr 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's EL-MOROCCO 9-7 Chavan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 7-12 Roberts 4

Not run: Another Devil.

Won by: Head, 1 length, 1/2 length

Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 36, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Rao Bahadur D A Surve's WONDERFUL 9-0 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 8-7 Davison 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 8-10 Roberts 3
Mr J D Banajwalla's ROYAL PAGE 9-0 Marrs 4

Not run: Mahboob, Night Sentry and Ice Box.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 56 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Northmore.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr Jacob Heskel's MANNAWI 8-4 Brace 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's LILA 8-13 Roberts 2
Mr M D Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 7-10 F Black 3
Messrs S S Chenoy and S A Poonawalla's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-0 Jones 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 21 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 36 and Rs. 23.

Trainer Somekh.

THE YERAVDA PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's CENT PER CENT 8-9 Burn 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL DANCER 9-4 Roberts 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 8-3 Raffaele 3
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-3 Davison 4

Not run: Usha, Flower Girl, Priority and Chakori.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: Higgins.

ANTI-PAKISTAN FRONT ACTIVE AGAIN

BOMBAY, Sept. 1 (U.P.I.)

The organisers of the All-India Anti-Pakistan Front will start picketing both at Poona and Bombay on the occasion of the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. This was announced by the General Secretary of the Front in a statement to the press today.

Calcutta Branch Of Exchange Bank

The Calcutta Branch of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa Limited was declared open at Calcutta on the 31st August at 51, Cross Street in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of prominent business men.

Three-Year Boy Missing

A boy aged three is missing from Friday the 31st August from Visrani Bhavan Telang Road, Matunga G.I.P. He is stout with cropped head. When he left the house, he was without any clothes. Those who find will kindly inform Mr. Ranga Swamy Vadhyar, Visrani Bhavan, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.)

11th WEEK

A MIRROR OF THE GLORIOUS LEGENDS OF 2000 YEARS—

PRAKASH PICTURES'

Vikramaditya

Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA

Direction: VIJAY BHATT,

Advance Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6, 7-15 to 8-15 (An Evergreen Release)

SUPER

Mat at 1 on Sunday & Holidays. Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

ROXY'S Next Attraction Will Be

BOMBAY'S CHIEF Attraction!

It's The Mythological Hit

'TARAMATI'

'Ramnik'—Picture Directed by RAJA NENE

(of '10 o'clock' & 'Ramshastri' fame).

All-India Premiere

Plans Open From To-morrow 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6.

Saturday Next 8th September

16th GLORIOUS WEEK

NAVIN'S

DEVOTIONAL:

Bharathari

SURENDRA — MUMTAZ SHANTI.

Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M.

Matinee Sunday and Tuesday at 1-15.

Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30.

(AJIT RELEASE)

BOMBAY PREPARES FOR A. I. C. C.

Sind Assembly Dissolved

KARACHI, September 1. (A.P.I.): The Governor of Sind has dissolved the Sind Assembly and the new elections would be completed before the end of this year, announced the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. W. McHinny, to-day.

DEMAND FOR NEW ROLLS

The decision of the Sind Government to conduct the coming elections on the basis of electoral rolls prepared in 1941 is opposed by Congressmen and Indian mercantile bodies, who in the course of telegrams to the Viceroy, urge for the preparation of fresh and up-to-date rolls.

Shankarrao Deo For Satara

POONA, September 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, and Rao Saheb Patwardhan are leaving for Satara District on Monday, September 3. They will attend a meeting of the Satara District Congress Committee which, it is expected, will review the recent happenings in Satara District and advise plans for undertaking the normal activities of the Congress in that District.

ANDAMANS NO MORE PENAL SETTLEMENT

NEW DELHI, Sept 1 (A.P.I.)

The Government of India have decided to abolish the penal settlement in the Andaman and Nicobar islands at a major step towards their re-occupation.

The reasons for its abolition are, it is pointed out, firstly political bitterness which the despatch of prisoners to those islands created; secondly, jails being a provincial subject, the Centre has no need to run a penal settlement; and thirdly, communication difficulties.

Plans are now being prepared for development of resources of the island by settlers. The main lines of the proposed development are: (1) timber production, (2) agricultural expansion and (3) exploitation of fisher resources.

M. L. A. ARRESTED FOR DEFYING BAN

NAGPUR, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.) News has reached the office of the District Congress Committee, Nagpur, that Mr Bhikulal Chandak, M.L.A., (C.P.), was arrested at the village of Kelod last evening for violating the ban on meetings imposed recently in the village. He was later released on bail.

Ban On Fischer's Articles Lifted

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31. (U.P.I.)

The Government of India by a notification in the Gazette of India have withdrawn the pre-censorship of matter relating to India written or spoken by Mr Louis Fischer, the American journalist.

STOP PRESS

CHURCHILL IN NORTHERN ITALY

LONDON, September 1. (Reuter): It is stated here that Mr. Winston Churchill is staying in northern Italy as guest of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

NO MORE JAPS IN KURILES

LONDON, September 1. (Reuter): The Moscow Radio to-night quoting a Soviet "communique" said that all Kurile Islands have been cleared of Japanese troops.

AMERICANS TO LAND ON FORMOSA TO-DAY

LONDON, September 1. (Reuter): American troops will land on Formosa Island off the coast of China to-morrow after the surrender signature, according to the New York Radio.

According to a Japanese Government "communique", units of the American Twenty-fourth Army will begin to occupy Keijo, capital of Korea, on September 7.

JAPS' BOMB DEATH ROLL 450,000

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (A.P.A.)

Japan next week will hear from its Premier the staggering news that its bomb death roll was 450,000, nearly double the official figures thus far announced.

Authoritative sources said that 95,000 persons died in Hiroshima and that new deaths were occurring daily as an aftermath of the atomic bomb. Ten million homes were destroyed throughout Japan by air raid, these sources said.

Congress Sub-Committees Plan Out Tasks

B. P. C. C. TO BRING OUT TWO PUBLICATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Preparatory work for the session of the All-India Congress Committee was launched to-day, when the B. P. C. C. took temporary charge of the Gowalia Tank Maidan from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Provincial Congress Secretary, Mr. S. K. Patil told pressmen that there will be suitable microphone arrangements at the leaders' dais in the A.I.C.C. pandal and outside so that a gathering of 30,000 people could stand in the Maidan and follow the proceedings of the session, besides the 20,000 seated in the pandal and a further 10,000 accommodated in the Jhenda Chowk.

Three Committees set up by the B. P. C. C. namely, the Decorations Committee with Mrs. Lilavati Munshi as Chairman, the Contact and Communications Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. V. Sovani and the Publicity Committee under the lead of Mr. P. R. Lele met in the evening to draw up their plan of work.

DECORATIONS IN PANDAL

Mrs. Munshi assisted by Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh and other enthusiastic workers will plan out the main gate of the A.I.C.C., the leaders' dais, the arrangement of Tricolour flags and of placards with slogans and other details, from an aesthetic angle. Their work will start in earnest only after the plan of the pandal is ready. In the meantime, they have appointed three sub-committees who will be in charge of artists, slogans and materials.

The Contact and Communications Committee has settled down to prepare lists of names of the A.I.C.C. members and their addresses in Bombay so that communication between one member and the other will be facilitated. The Committee will be entrusted with the work of attending to postal letters and other communications addressed to individual members of the A.I.C.C. This Committee will secure the close co-operation of the volunteer corps in their work specially of attending to the post of members.

TWO PUBLICATIONS UNDERTAKEN

The Publicity Committee's meeting to-day was mainly concerned with the planning out of two important publications on the eve of the A.I.C.C. session. These will be the "March of Events" on the model of the hundred-and-fifty-page book which was published and sold in thousands at the last session. The present book will be a resume of events commencing from August 1942 and terminating with the present session. It will include all the important resolutions of the Congress and excerpts from important statements of Gandhiji and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The compilation has been entrusted to a sub-committee composed of Mrs. Violet Alva, Mr. Dhurandhar and Dr. D. G. Tendulkar. The "March of Events" may run into about 250 pages. The second publication will be an exhaustive report of the Constructive programme undertaken in different provinces during the past one year. The work has been entrusted to Messrs. Gopalrau Kulkarni and Mr. C. K. Narayanswami. Circular letters have already been dispatched to various provinces calling for brief but comprehensive reports on constructive activity undertaken by them.

The Publicity Committee's function during the next few weeks will be to issue such advance information about the A.I.C.C. as would create the necessary enthusiasm in the minds of the public. A plan of co-ordination was discussed at length at the meeting. The important task of acting as a *liaison* between the A.I.C.C. Publicity Office and the foreign press was entrusted to Mr. Joachim Alva, Editor of the "Forum".

The remaining Committees will meet in the course of to-morrow.

VOLUNTEER LIST CLOSES ON SEPTEMBER 5.

The Volunteer Corps, in the meantime, have been busy drilling the new entrants in the compound of the Congress House. Mrs. Sofia Khan who is in charge of the Sevika Dal told the press that she would close the lists of enrolment of women volunteers on September 5. Only those who were prepared to be enrolled as permanent volunteers could avail of the opportunity during the next four days.

The brigade of men volunteers is large enough to meet the demands of the A.I.C.C. session. Dr. Naravne, G.O.C. has been receiving a number of applications from outside. But he is not prepared to consider them at the moment. The enrolment of permanent men volunteers will also close on September 5.

Attending receptions at stations when leaders arrive, assisting Accommodation and Contact Committees, and lending a helping hand to the women's corps at the session will be a part of the work of men volunteers. Supervision of arrangements inside the A.I.C.C. pandal will be completely entrusted to Sevikas.

SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

The two Volunteer Brigades have arranged special functions during the stay of Congress leaders in Bombay. They include a march past and flag salutation.

Congress leaders are expected to arrive in Bombay soon after the Poona sitting of the Working Committee. They will be followed by members of the A.I.C.C. from various provinces. The following are the number of members from each area: Ajmer 5; Andhra 27; Assam 8; Bihar 41; Bengal 47; Bombay 5; Delhi 3; Gujarat 16; Karnatak 11; Mahakoshal 17; Maharashtra 22; Nagpur 5; North-West Frontier 7; Punjab 26; Sind 5; Tamilnad 29; United Provinces 62; Utkal 18 and Berar 5. The total number including members of the Working Committee is 393.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE TO MEET AT POONA

SRINAGAR, September 1 (API):—Maulana Azad, Congress President, has informed the "Associated Press of India" that due to certain unavoidable circumstances the Congress Working Committee will meet at Poona instead of at Bombay on September 12 and subsequent days as already announced. But the A.I.C.C. will meet at Bombay and dates for the same will be announced by Acharya Kripalani from Poona.

A. I. C. C. Date Announced

POONA, September 1. (A.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has announced that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held in Bombay on September 21. In this connection he has asked the Secretaries of all the Provincial Congress Committees to issue the necessary notices as the present addresses of all the members of the A.-I.C.C. are not in his office.

Acharya Kripalani has invited Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Moulana Hussain Ahmad Madni President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held on September 12.

CONGRESS CABINET

It is likely that the venue of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee might be Poona instead of Bombay in view of the request made by Acharya Kripalani. Acharya Kripalani had sent a telegram to the Congress President requesting him that the Working Committee may meet in Poona to suit the convenience of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Patel has also informed the Congress President that he will not be able to attend the meeting if held in Bombay. The President's reply is awaited.

C. P. In Grip Of Cholera

6,000 Victims In One Week

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Cholera is taking a heavy toll of human lives in the Central Provinces and Berar. Twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-five people died of cholera in the province from January 1 to August 25. Of these nearly 6,000 were the victims during the week ending August 25 showing a figure upwards of 3,283 over the previous week. During the same week there were 14,292 attacks, the total number of attacks since the beginning of the year being 49,812.

The epidemic was on the increase during the week throughout the province with the exception of six districts, namely, Nimar, Betul, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Drug. In five districts alone over 89,000 anti-cholera inoculations were administered.

JAPAN FORMALLY SURRENDERS TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 9.)

with the Japanese commander there will probably take place within the next few days.

It will include French and British representatives of the supreme commander and will negotiate for the occupation of that part of Indo-China falling within the orbit of the S. E. A. C. A similar mission from China will arrange for the occupation of northern Indo-China.

Reliable French reports reaching London to-day said that three Chinese divisions had already crossed the border to disarm the Japanese forces in northern Indo-China. Elements of French forces are operating with the Chinese.

A Japanese report said a small Chinese force has entered Canton.

A Reuter message from Paris today stated that the Chinese Government had invited France to send a representative to the formal surrender of the Japanese forces in China taking place in Nanking next week.

TOKYO OUT OF BOUNDS

As the mighty Allied armada lies massed in Tokyo bay a constant remainder of defeat, the Japanese cabinet met today in the charred capital, still out of bounds to Allied troops, and decided to hold a general election in January. On Tuesday, the Prime Minister, Prince Higashi Kuni, will address both houses of the Diet on the terms of the surrender

A clue to the Japanese attitude to the grim future awaiting them was provided today by a young Japanese officers captured in Burma zefore the surrender and now recovering from Malaria.

He told Doon Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent, "The Japanese empire has been established for 3,000 years and this is the first time we have been defeated. We don't known what to do and that's the truth."

Leaflets Asked Japs To Fight

NEW YORK, Sept. 1. (Reuter). For two days after the Emperor of Japan's announcement that war was over, several planes, evidently flown by suicide pilots, dropped leaflets on principal Japanese cities, urging the people to fight on, a Tokyo resident quoted in a despatch from Tokyo today declared.

The majority of the people were shocked by the mere thought of disobeying the Emperor and the move died quickly.

The leaflets said the Emperor had been "ill-advised and does not know real conditions."

U. S. TAKES OVER TOKIO RADIO

The Tokio radio station has now been taken over by the United States army. A statement to this effect by an American Radio Reporter was broadcast today by Tokio Radio, according to Reuter's radio station.

INDIANS TO FORM LARGE PART OF PACIFIC OCCUPATION TROOPS

C.-in-C. Announces In Address To Officers

BANGALORE, September 1. (A. P. I.): "The Indian Army would have to provide a large portion of the occupation troops in the liberated countries in South-East Asia Command and even Japan", said Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India addressing more than 700 British and Indian officers at a local cinema. Sir Claude stressed that with the cessation of hostilities the work of the Indian Army was not finished.

The C.-in-C. said that the training to be given to men must be controlled and framed with imagination.

At the Officers' Training School the C.-in-C. said that it was essential that British and Indian officers get to know each other, trust each other and be ready to give and take.

Two British Women Scientists Gatecrash Royal Society

By Manon Speyer

Mrs. Lonsdale

For the first time in its long history, the Royal Society has elected two women scientists as Fellows.

Not since 1838, when Queen Victoria had this honour bestowed on her, has a woman been elected. Now two scientists, Mrs. Kathleen Lonsdale, physicist, and Miss Marjory Stephenson bio-chemist, follow in the royal footsteps. They can add the magic letters F.R.S. after their names.

Why has this event caused quite a stir in scientific circles and what is its significance?

The title "Royal Society" may mean very little to you or me. You may well ask: Royal Society of what? This "invisible College for the promotion of Natural knowledge in Physics, Mathematical and Experimental Learning" was given its Charter by King Charles II in 1662 and has been known as the Royal Society ever since.

Its foundations were laid by a group of scientifically-minded men who met to discuss the problems of their day. Sir Robert Moray "brought in word from the court that the King had been acquainted with the design of the meeting and he did well approve of it, and would be ready to give encouragement to it," as the Journal Book states.

The two newly-elected Fellows, Mrs. Lonsdale and Miss Stephenson, follow a long and distinguished line of scientists of all kinds. From its inception the Royal Society became the nerve-centre of scientific advancement and attracted to its meetings famous scientists from many countries, as well as philosophers, writers, artists, thinkers and pioneers in every type of research.

Its first meetings were held in clubs and taverns and at Gresham College. It survived the Great Plague and Great Fire of London, and after temporary refuge in Arundel House, the Government accommodated the Society at Somerset House in 1778. Here special committees debated "astronomical, chymical, georgycal subjects, also on Histories and Trades, Phaenomena of Nature," and dealt with an ever-growing pile of correspondence.

Generations of satirists and poets were not afraid of criticising and ridiculing some of their efforts, but by 1703, with a membership of 125 and Isaac Newton as President, they had won the Government's recognition as an influential scientific body. The fitting-out of Captain Cook's expedition and the setting-up of Greenwich Royal Observatory were two activities of that time.

Today the Royal Society controls large funds for research, publishes books, makes endowments, manages property, and its investigations have included research on malaria, volcanic phenomena and glass workers' cataract, to mention a few highlights.

Miss Stephenson has an enthusiastic, vigorous and lively personality. She is a woman of strong individual opinions and believes that it is one of the duties of scientists to put science across to the public, and in her own vigorous words expresses the view, "Let all ivory towers be blown to pieces!"

She has carried out most of her research work as a bio-chemist at the Biochemical Laboratory at Cambridge, where she also lectures and teaches. For 20 years she has specialised in the study of bacterial metabolism and has published a work on this which was recognised at once as of major importance.

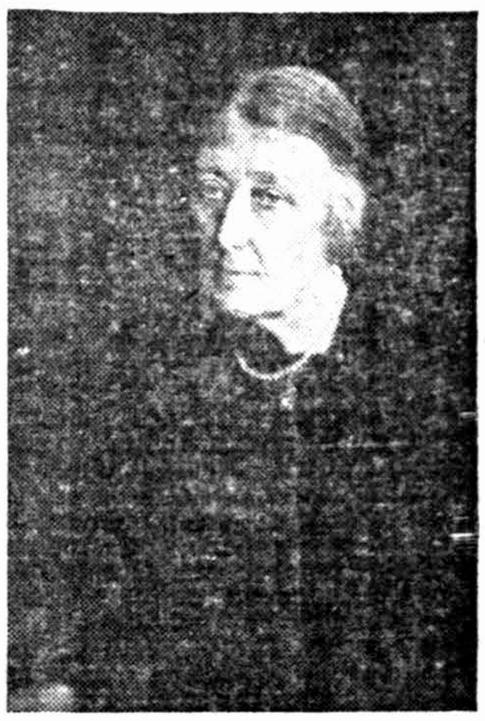
Mrs. Lonsdale is a member of the Society of Friends and entirely devoted to her scientific quest. She has achieved her position by extremely hard work and perseverence. Petite, unassuming and extremely modest about her success, she carries her 42 years lightly. It is hard to realise that this little woman is the author of nearly 70 publications.

None of Mrs. Lonsdale's relations has been a mathematician or scientist. Her father was a post-master; she was the youngest of ten children and her education was in Government schools. On leaving High School she won two scholarships and decided to take up mathematics. She entered Bedford College, London University, at the early age of 16 and graduated at 19. While at College she changed over to physics, as a degree in mathematics meant teaching, which did not appeal to her. A great moment in her life came when Sir William Bragg asked her to join his team of research workers on X-ray crystallography at University College in 1922.

When Sir William became Director of the Royal Institution in 1923 Mrs. Lonsdale accompanied him and has been working there ever since, except for two years in Leeds, where she lived after her marriage.

During the six war years Mrs. Lonsdale has worked in her laboratory from nine to five, blitz or no blitz. Every day she travels up to Piccadilly from her Middlesex home, where she lives with her scientist husband and her three school-age children, two girls and a boy. When her babies arrived she continued working at home; while they slept she did some of her best work: for instance, she determined the structure of the Benzene Ring, which in plain English means the arrangement and position of the carbon atoms that form this substance.

A great deal of the work is done by taking X-ray photographs and finding out from them by complicated mathematical calculations the exact positions of the atoms, which are of infinitesimal size.



Miss Stephenson

"Here is a model of a Benzene Ring," said Mrs. Lonsdale, and she produced something that looked like a round bead bracelet, only the black beads were stuck together. "I have worked on such substances as tungsten, lead, solium and diamonds," she added "I am now investigating the relationship of the tiny movements of atoms to the elastic properties of the solids which they compose—a fascinating study." Mrs. Lonsdale pointed to a sheet of paper on which were traced what looked like a spider's web of lines, and explained that this represented mathematical calculations of X-ray reflections from ice.

This physicist manages to keep her home going by getting up very early and going to bed very late. "I do my shopping and mending at week-ends," she explained.

Now that Britain's Royal Society has admitted these two women, and had special letters of invitation printed beginning: "Dear Madam", it is to be hoped that in a short time opportunity will arise for many more invitations to women to be sent out.

Is The Indian Rope Trick A Myth?

(Continued from Page 7)

magicians to Indians to 'do the effect' as described by the ordinary man is unreasonable if not absurd. I will make my point clearer. One of the star illusions of modern magicians is the "Flying lady" where a lady apparently floats in air without any visible support. The magician proves that there are no props supporting the lady, by passing a solid hoop to and fro round the lady. The ordinary spectator after seeing such a performance will swear that the lady floated without any support whatsoever. If after a century or so, reading only the spectators versions of the illusion people begin to ask magicians to 'actually' float a lady in air, and issue "challenges" for the performance of the feat under text conditions, will there be any magician to "accept the challenge"?

And will it not be wrong to say that since nobody is accepting the challenge, the "floating lady illusion" is a myth? A magician often palms a coin in the right hand, and 'appears' to place it in the left. Finally he creates the effect of disappearing the coin from his left hand. The onlooker, confusing the 'effect' for the 'reality' will take an oath that the magician actually placed the coin in his left hand and vanished it. Is such a version of the trick a possibility?

I therefore maintain that since all the available evidence bearing on the trick are by people unversed in Magic, it is not correct to ask magicians to 'do the effect' as described in the records. Carried away by their own "contradictory spirit" Western magicians when arguing this trick often forget the fundamental principles of their art. They forget that when a spectator asserts "that an ordinary rope was used" it does not necessary follow that the magician did really use such an everyday article. Probably "a mechanical rod covered with rope was made to stand in the air" ("Great Tricks Revealed"). So long the required effect is got, what does the reality matter to the magician? Says Jasper Maskelyne in his "White Magic"—"I can make a rope stand up rigid but I cannot at least not in the open field—make a boy disappear from the top of it while all eyes watch him."

The whole controversy of the Indian Rope Trick is perhaps about the locale of the trick. For inside theatres and under certain conditions the illusion has been presented by several modern magicians. What modern magicians maintain is that the feat can never be performed in the open field. I opine that 'all the effects' of the illusion was never done in the open field. In the Jehangir Nama it is said that "the wife" came from behind one of the curtains. Does not the mention of curtains suggest that the magician was performing on some kind of stage?

In Ibn Battatu's record it is said that the magician performed at night. Surely when a magician performs at night it must be inside the house or at least in the veranda. When performing before Maharajahs some corner of the palace must have been converted into a make shift stage—what with the rich tapes tries hanging about. When the magician performed on the open field he probably presented only the first part of the illusion, making a rope "stand stiff like a rod."

The Illusion Is A Possibility

The "Bombay Chronicle" in one of its Sunday editions reported the actual performance of the trick by Arthur Darby alias "The Panthom", more or less according to the popular description of the illusion (The Indian Rope Trick" by H. L. Varma p 144-145). The same paper published in its columns (1st November 1934) a report saying that a Yogi had declared that the Rope Trick was possible, and had offered to prove his words.

The correct data for forming an idea of what was actually done during the performance of the trick has not yet been exhumed. Research into ancient Magical records may perhaps give the clue to the secret of this famed illusion. But whether the 'secret' is unravelled or not, it can be confidently asserted, basing ones knowledge on the 'data' available, that there was some kind of trick in the repertoire of the ancient Indian Magician which produced the "illusion" of the world famous Indian Rope Trick. Of this there can be no doubt.

(Concluded)

HE FELL AT OKINAWA

Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger, left, Pacific Fleet Marine Force Commander, and Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Commander of the U. S. 10th Army, stand at an Okinawa shrine shortly before General Buckner was killed by a Japanese shell during the close of the campaign for the island.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. 2

Shall India Be Partitioned?

In this questionnaire, it is proposed to analyse the subject of Pakistan in its constituent parts, and put forward specific inquiries in regard to its several aspects, which would admit of straightforward answers.

As this is a most important issue of our national life and as it has a number of aspects impossible to crowd into a single questionnaire, this matter will be split up into three sections, the first dealing with the issue of principle, the second with the procedure or form to settle the point and the third with incidental matters, e. g., the fate of the States adjoining to or comprised in these units.

MAIN ISSUE

The main issue is, what is popularly known as the establishment of Pakistan, or the partition of this country into two or three main groups, (1) the Western, Northern, and North Western Provinces, making up the bloc of Muslim majority Provinces, the so-called Pakistan proper; (2) the Eastern bloc of the existing Province of Bengal with some districts of Assam, also with Muslim majority and (3) the rest of the country, which may conveniently be styled Hindustan. Shall we partition the present-day single entity of India into regions with predominantly Muslim majority in population, as demanded by the Muslim League? Or shall we maintain it as an integral whole, adopting some other ways of effectively reassuring the Minorities, and guaranteeing all the fundamental Rights of Citizens and Communities?

SELF-DETERMINATION

This main issue is complicated; and so it will have to be considered from a variety of standpoints. It is based on the modern doctrine of Self-Determination, as regards the habitat and government, of distinct peoples, who by the accident of history have been joined together with other uncongenial elements in a single State. Can this principle be applied, legitimately, to sections of a country which for a century has been a single integral political unit, on the ground that within its people there are many having fundamental and irreconcilable differences with their fellow-citizens of other religious persuasion? The issue is so mixed up with emotion that reason, or argument based on facts of history, geography or economics, have little chance of being heard in obtaining a popular verdict. Nevertheless the problem has to be faced and decided by some such method as is adopted here by presenting the question in all its bearings.

The Questionnaire

The following are the questions:—

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
1. Shall India be partitioned on the lines suggested by the Muslim League?			
2. Will adequate guarantees and safeguards for Minorities suffice instead?			
3. Would you apply the principle of national Self-Determination for citizens born and living in the same country, but divided from one another on lines of religion?			
4. Do you consider the Muslims of India are a different people from their non-Muslim fellow-citizens?			
5. Are you a voter (a) in a separate Muhammadan electorate? or (b) in a General Electorate?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

** OCCUPATION* _____

N. B.

Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns given above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. answers must be only in the above form, cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 11th of September 1945. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

**Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Students; Profession; Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment.*

Profession includes Law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the screen or the stage, Music or other Arts.

Business includes any industrial or commercial employment, in any capacity.

Public Service includes service in any grade or capacity under Government, statutory authorities, or Private Corporations.

VISHNU DIGAMBAR PALUSKAR

(Continued from Page 6)

sicians—i. e. the trend of introducing harmony, the chief characteristic of western music, in Indian music—was also first followed by Panditji. Various instruments were tuned to the notes sa, ga, pa, ni and played all at once to afford an illustration of harmony. This arrangement appealed to many Europeans as well as to Indians

The manipulation of flag-drill, club-drill, and other exercises, to the accompaniment of music, was an idea of Panditji. Not only this, he sincerely believed that music should be the main element in man's life. He was a man of liberal ideas. Besides, he was a reformer.

In his Vidyalaya Panditji was a strict disciplinarian. For every tutor it was indispensable that he be neat and clean always and commence his lessons at the right time. Courteousness and modest demeanour were also among the virtues demanded of every teacher

In regard to the character of musicians there had always been a lurking suspicion. This, Panditji endeavoured to efface. Keeping himself above board, he made it encumbent on his pupils to have nothing to do with characterless women. His example was sufficient to inspire confidence in the public.

Above all, Panditji did a fine job disencumbering Indian music of its "shrngar rasa" (sentiment). Panditji set to classical tunes the bhajans of saints Surdas, Kabirdas, Tulsidas, Mirabai, etc.; thus making Indian classical music more refined. The generality of the masses also began to look upon music with respect.

After a sojourn of nearly twelve years in North India Panditji returned south. In 1907 he set up a branch of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya in Bombay. Here too the results were not immediately heartening. But gradually the position improved and a time arrived when everyday nearly 400 students came to the Vidyalaya for training. Naturally there was a bumper crop of fees. Panditji received monetary contributions from Rajahs and Maharajahs too. But all this prosperity was not for the serving of Panditji's own ends. He utilised all the money for the uplift of Indian music and to relieve the distress of poor students. Once he was actually supporting 40 pupils of his.

After some time Panditji toured the whole of India. He went to Ceylon and Burma also. He wished to go abroad, too, but his desire was not fulfilled. However, Indian music has been propagated in the west. And for this have been responsible Panditji's own pupils: Pandit Omkar Nath, Prof. B. R. Deodhar, Vishnudas Shirali, etc.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar was the main figure among those who at that time made efforts to raise the position of music. Other names worthy of mention are those of Late Balkrishna Buva, Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande.

Toward the end of his life Panditji's inclination took a turn in the direction of prayer and spiritual songs. His sojourn in North India had been the cause of his great interest in Hindi and Hindi bhajans. For the most part he would go on reciting from the Tulsi Ramayana, the Bhagavad Gita Sur Sagar, Kabir's bhajans etc.

When absorbed in his meditation Panditji sang the lines "Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram, Patita Pavana Sita Ram", his sweet voice sent a thrill coursing through the bodies of his hearers. Those who have heard him say that when he stretced on the 'pa' and the 'sa' of the 'Tar Saptak' (Higher Voice Register) he held the air before him motionless.

IN 1931 he passed away. Even on his death-bed he had been worried in regard to the future of music. He expressed a regret that he found no person who would take over his life mission. At that time Mr. Vinayakrao Patwardhan was by Panditji's bed-side. He promised to carry on Panditji's work. This rested Panditji's anxious spirit. Mr. Patwardhan is at present the principal of the Poona Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

An institute founded by Panditji, the "Ram Nam Adhar Mandal" is functioning in Nasik Panchavati. Its guardian angel is Ramabai, the widow of Pandit Vishnu Digambar. She, too, like her late husband, is sweet natured, generous and simple. In this institute are fed and clothed poor, deserving students. The 'Mandal' has now been turned over to a board of trustees.

Only one son of Pandit Vishnu Digambar—of all his progeny—is now alive. Mr. D. V. Paluskar is often heard on the All-India Radio: mainly from the Bombay station. He, too, is an accomplished musician.

But the real memorials of Pandit Vishnu Digambar are his Vidyalayas spread over the whole of India. And his legacy to his countrymen is the training in music which is available now to every man and woman of India.

"Had she saved anything for a rainy day"
"Only hi letters."

"Your wife was terribly hoarse this morning."
"Yes! I got home late last night."

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

Khoja Wills

A very learned judgment of considerable importance to Khoja Mahomedans was delivered by Mr. Justice Chagla last week. Khojas were originally Hindus but they had been converted to Mahomedanism some four hundred years ago. They had, however, retained the Hindu law of inheritance and succession which has, till recently, been applied to them as a matter of custom. The Shariat Act then came in 1937 by which all custom was abrogated and it was enacted that all Muslims were to be governed by the Muslim Personal Law 'inter alia' in all questions regarding intestate succession, trusts and wakfs, and if a declaration was made by a person so desiring, also in regard to Wills But the legal profession had so far been groping in the dark with regard to the construction of Khoja wills. Apart from the question of testamentary capacity which would have to be decided according to the presence or absence of a declaration under the Shariat Act, it has been very uncertain as to whether the wills of Khojas should be construed according to Hindu law or Mahomedan law. In a very well-considered judgment, Mr. Justice Chagla has now made it clear, once and for all, that in view of the Shariat Act the validity of trusts and wakfs created by the wills of Khojas is to be determined according to Mohamedan law.

The observations made by that learned Judge on another part of the case are also worth noting. There is a tendency, particularly amongst Mahomedan lawyers, to rely a little too much on passages culled from ancient texts. When this was attempted to be done in the case before him, Mr. Justice Chagla very wisely observed that though ancient texts must be considered with respect they should be applied so as to suit modern circumstances and conditions. We would go further and say that a state of things in which courts have to refer at all to antiquated texts belonging to a different age in order to weed out law from the mass of religion with which it is mixed-up is most unsatisfactory It would be better if Mahomedan law too is codified very soon as is proposed to be done with Hindu law. But, we trust, the codification in either case will be bold so as to scrap all that is out of date and bring these systems of law in line with the conditions of modern life

* * *

Womanly Modesty

It has been said, and verily so
"The man who bears on honourable mind
Will scorn to treat a woman lawlessly."

A lady doctor, one Miss Joseph, complained in March last year that she was being subjected to considerable annoyance by an unknown individual who frequently telephoned to her and made improper suggestion in the most obscene language possible. The C.I.D. having been put on the track, devised a cleverly laid trap for the detection of the offender who was ultimately arrested almost six months later and put up before a Magistrate. The Magistrate found the accused, Mahamad Suleman Akoon, guilty, but sentenced him only to a fine of Rs. 800 which was paid by Akoon. The matter having come before the High Court, the sentence was enhanced to one of three months' simple imprisonment in addition to the fine of Rs. 800 already imposed.

Boyish pranks over the telephone meant to harass individuals are not unusual in our city. Like every human invention the telephone is capable of being abused. It may be that anonymous 'phone calls are sometimes useful as enabling public-spirited boys to say to the persons concerned things which they should be told and are useful correctives to society. But a stray telephone call of that nature is one thing—continuous harassment over the 'phone to the same individual quite another, and when it is intended to insult the modesty of a woman, it is still worse. Of women it has been said, "'tis modesty, that makes them seem divine". It is a womanly virtue which society would do well to protect jealously The law provides a maximum sentence of one year's simple imprisonment for the offence of making indecent overtures which are intended to insult the modesty of a woman. In view of all this we cannot help feeling that the sentence passed by the trial Magistrate was totally inadequate and the High Court did well to place a higher value on womanly modesty and to enhance the sentence as it did.

* * *

Carbon Copies

An interesting question was raised in a recent case before Mr Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha in which a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer had been charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of 2,400 gallons petrol drawn for military use from the Burmah-Shell Installation. Two carbon copies of a "challan" from the Burmah-Shell Installation were relied on to prove entrustment of the petrol to the accused. These were objected to on the ground that carbon copies, typed or handwritten, could not be said to have been made by one uniform process as in the case of printing, lithography or photography so as to ensure their accuracy and made them primary evidence which would dispense with production of the original. When the Evidence Act was passed in 1872, carbon copies must have been unknown and it is certainly doubtful whether they can be brought within the terms of Section 62 of that Act which seems to contemplate the making of each copy by a separate though uniform process. The judges in the case referred to above were inclined to take the view that carbon copies were primary evidence within that section but they did not actually decide that point as the original "challan" was produced at a subsequent hearing of the case and the accused officer ultimately acquitted. The dearth of authorities on this point which is of common occurrence is surprising, but this much seems to have been clearly decided by the Madras High Court—that where several copies of a letter are typed at the same time and one alone is afterwards signed separately, the others being merely initialled, the copies are not primary evidence of the letter because the whole document cannot be said to have been made by one uniform process as required by the section. This is a decision which the commercial community as well as solicitors and pleaders would do well to bear in. It is to be hoped that the legislature will amend section 62 (Explanation 2) so as to leave no doubt on the point and bring the law in accord with times.

* * *

New Government Pleader

The Government is to be congratulated on their choice of Mr. S. G. Patwardhan as the new Government Pleader. Mr. Patwardhan has had a brilliant academic as well as professional success and is one of the youngest incumbents of this office. His advocacy is of a very persevering type and in view of the thorough manner in which he prepares himself the Government can rest assured that their case will not go by default

A Memento From Mysore?

Sabu was greeted by his brother, Shaik, (right) on his return on furlough from the Pacific. The elephant, the brothers hold is a model made for Sabu of one he used to ride in India. He has since received an honourable discharge from the army and is back in movieland.

Mowgli Now Has A House In Town

Sabu Returns A Conquering Hero—With A Number Of Medals And Decorations To His Credit

(By Howard C. Heyn)

"Elephant boy" is back in Hollywood—with wings.

No plodding pachyderm for ex-sergeant Sabu; He's a man now who has ridden a B-24 bomber. The sky was his jungle, the Japanese his game, and the hunt had been good.

Word of Sabu's arrival on the universal lot was spread as if by a studio version of the jungle telegraph. And his "camp mates"—Propertymen, Directors and movie Stars—surged out of every door to greet him, to hoist him on their shoulders and praise his war record of 427 combat hours.

But to them, as to millions who know him best by his first film 11 years ago, he is still the "Elephant Boy."

Slim and straight, Sabu still wears the same sweet smile, unainted by 42 aerial missions as a gunner in the south Pacific.

The Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with three clusters, four battle stars and the ribbons of all major campaigns from New Guinea to and including the Philippines, decorate his blouse.

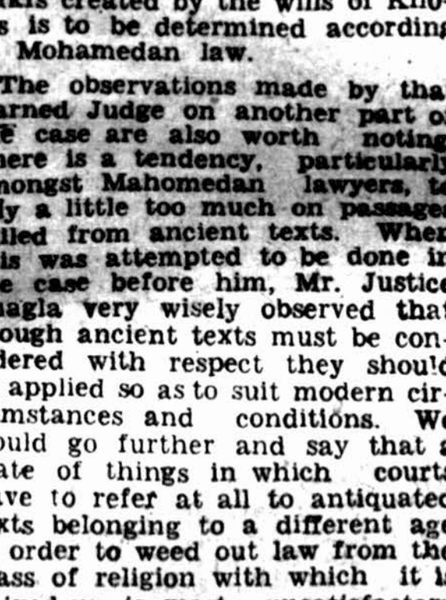
Sabu, 21 now, was in the army two years, 11 months overseas.

Former studio colleagues pressed him for battle experiences, but Sabu wanted to talk about the house in San Fernando valley his brother and manager, Shaik, gave him for his 21st birthday last January. Sabu had just seen it, and he was completely thrilled.

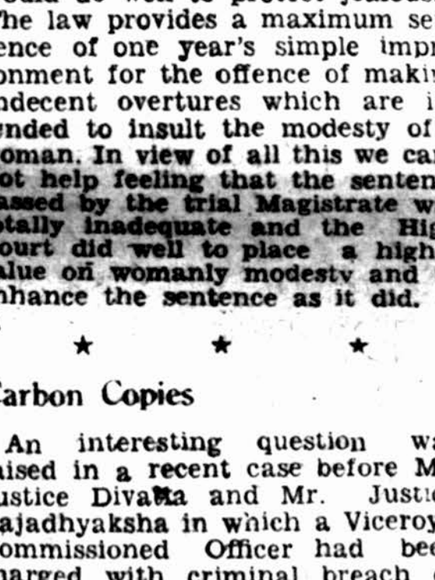
"Nothing has ever made me quite so happy," he said. "My brother must be a mind reader. I have always wanted my own home. It's really beautiful, and it has a lake and a sailboat You must come and see it."

In fact, Sabu, invited practically everybody to come and see his house.

"It's in Northbridge", he said impressively. "You know, where a lot of movie stars live."



"I don't believe that any man's spirit remains with us."
"What about the inventor of whiskey?"



Distinguished: Visitor: And could you name anything of importance that did not exist a hundred years ago?"
Pupil: "You Sir."

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India's Naval Defence

INDIA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN. An Essay on the Influence of Sea Power on Indian History by Mr. K M. Pannikar, (George Alien & Un win, London. Price 6/-).

The author of this book, who is a prolific writer on subjects of mari time importance, is to be congratu lated on placing through the pages of this book before the public a subject of paramount importance to India.

The central theme of the book is, to use the author's own words, "an attempt to trace influence of the Indian Ocean on the shaping of the Indian history and to discuss vital importance of oceanic control to the fu ture of India". Then, he goes on to admonish the government and people of this country—and quite rightly too—for "an ufortunate tendency to overlook the sea in the discussion of India's defence problems." He then states that "an examination of the factors of the Indian defence will show that ever since the sixteenth century from which time the Indian Ocean ing again Or at least sinking became the scene of a struggle for the control of sea, the future of India has been determined not on the land frontiers (like the Khyber Pass) but on the oceanic expanse which washes the three sides of India."

Taking this as the starting point, the author has come to the conclusion that for India to attain freedom and to maintain it, it is necessary to maintain a navy large enough to control the Indian Ocean. For that purpose, the author does not hesitate to advocate a working federation of India, Burma and Ceylon for defence purposes. The islands of Andamans and Nicobars must be fortified, and even a Naval Base will have to be established there. Luccadives and Maldives are not sufficiently large for development of such a base. So, what is more, such outlying outposts as Madagascar and Socotra with Aden in the west, and Malacca and Singapore in the East will have to be brought within the orbit of the defence organisation of India. This last one can be achieved by a Federation of Britain, Free India, Australia and South Africa in the present circumstances. Regionally India must maintain sufficiently strong navy for the purpose of defence She must not continue to depend on Britain to protect her coast. This weakness was demonstrably brought to the fore when in 1942-43 Japan threatened her shore and England was not able to spare any large fleet for India's defence.

The author also visualises that after Japan's defeat, American sphere of Naval influence will be pushed up to the Indian Ocean. China may rise as a Naval Power. Any European Power coming down through Persian Gulf may also challenge India's independence. Against all these eventualities India must be prepared to defend her shores. The policy to be adopted must not be merely coastal defence but of the defence of the Indian Ocean itself over which India must have absolute control for her own security. "The Indian Ocean must be truly Indian". The author goes on to concludes that "all ideas of Indian Freedom will remain but vague dreams unless the Oceanic problem is faced frankly and solved satisfactorily."

Every Indian will agree that Indians lost their freedom to the people coming from overseas. If they have, therefore, to regain same, they must strengthen the side of the coastal and oceanic defence. From this point of view, the book will serve both as an eye-opener and useful guide to Indian politicians and government alike. The author has also given in his book the historical survey of India's supremacy in the Indian Ocean till 16th century, and has shown as to how thereafter the Portuguese and other European adventurers attacked Indian coast, how Indians under Mahratta Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Kanhoji Angre, and earlier Admiral Kunjali III the Commander-in-Chief of the Zamorin Kings of Calicut, defied them for sometime, but how their successors had ultimately to yield to the superior "fire power" and oceanic policy of these intruders—all these make the most interesting reading. We failed because we were inferior in "fire power" and because we had only "Coastal Defence Policy" and had not developed "Oceanic Defence Policy!"

The book though small in volume is so impotant in its implications, imagination and farsightedness that no Indian should miss to imbibe the conclusions arrived at therein. Only one point which may be mentioned is that the author has paid more attention to the west coast than to the east coast, but perhaps that was inevitable as to western adventurers came more in contact with the West Coast than the East Coast, where really the biggest battles were fought and Indians went down fighting. A few spelling and chronological mistakes appearing in the book will have to be corrected in later Editions. The book has at the end a few sketches of life and ports on the west coast and a map of India in the Indian Ocean.

K. B. VAIDYA

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

"ANNUAL REPORT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY," for the year 1943-44—Government Printing and Stationery. Bombay—Price As. 2.

In this report the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director, Rural Development, gives an account of the activities carried on in the year 1943-44 in this Province in respect of agricultural improvements, co-operation, sanitation and public health, education, water supply, industries and similar other matters. The report states that normal development work was continued in spite of official preoccupation with problems created by war conditions and that in fact, these last stimulated development activities in certain spheres, e.g. distribution work undertaken by co-operative societies, increased use of manures and improved seed under the stimulus of the Grow More Food campaign.

V. G. K.

KARACHI CHILDREN'S WORKERS (Photo: JAYANT PANDYA)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On the day I am writing this letter to you (Thursday, 23rd August), it is the Cocoanut Day. In the morning practically all roads led to Chowpatty Thousands of persons mostly Hindus, went there, the latter to have their morning "dip" in the sea to celebrate the Day

Two kinds of ceremonies are performed. Cocoanuts are thrown in the sea, and prayers are offered to the Sea God to be considerate to voyagers. This day is understood to mark the end of the Monsoon and renewal of sea voyages

Some sections of the Hindus renew their sacred threads. Either at home or at public places like temples, a sacrificial fire is lit, and in its presence the old thread is thrown away and new one put on

Have you marked, too, that on the Cocoanut Day, every year, the last—almost the last—showers of the Monsoon fail without fail? We had then today as well sure enough!

That apart, we had today also another sacred day, "Raksha Bandhan Day." On this auspicious occasion, sisters remember to send to their brothers "rakhdis" to be tied around their wrists. It is one of the happiest days for sisters and brothers

A number of my sisters were kind enough to remember to send me also "rakhdis." And what I appreciate the most is that I received "rakhdis" not only from my Hindu sisters but also from my Muslim, Pars and Christian sisters And then, sisters from almost all provinces—Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Maharahtra, specially—sent me "rakhdis" with blessings for their brother.

Now I do not know how I should show my joy and gratitude at this kindness shown to me. I know the value of a sister's "rakhdi" very well And I wish I were not as poor as I am to be able to return to them something in return.....On the contrary, I demand more from them: I request them to give me their blessings in abundance yet, so that I may try and be useful to them, to all sisters and brothers, and to our country.

Some of these 'rakhdis' are very pretty and artistic. I shall preserve them all with great care. And I trust they will continue to inspire me to fulfil the hopes of their senders and to prove worthy of their blessings How many of my brothers received 'rakhdis' from their sisters like me?

Brother Babulal Shivlal Shah (14 years) of Kalol has sent the following story:—

An old poor widow had a son and a daughter.

Once she fell ill There was no money with her, and the family was on the verge of starving. She knew how to prepare good tooth powder. So she made some, and dropped it in small packets. Then she asked her son Manu, eight years old, to go and sell those packets in the bazar at one anna each.

Manu went into the city to sell the packets, and cried at the top of his voice: "Swadeshi Tooth Powder—A packet for an anna." His throat began to get choked, but no one would heed to him. All his packets lay unbought. This poverty deeply moved the little fellow, and he decided to return home....

Just at that moment, he saw a gentleman coming towards him. And he offered to him his packet of Tooth Powder for sale. "It is very cheap, of course, Sir," he pleaded. "I have a mother and a younger sister, and all of us have not eaten anything for the last three days. Will you kindly buy a packet, Sir?"

The gentleman was attracted by the little boy's behaviour. He took two packets, and offered him a rupee. Manu said to him, "Thank you very much for your kindness, Sir, but I cannot take a rupee from you for two packets. My mother has told me not to accept a pie more than the fixed price. Please give me two annas only for them."

This very much pleased the gentleman, and he gave the boy a note of hundred rupees, saying: "I give you only two annas for your two packets of Tooth Powder, and the rest of the money I present to your little sister." He had to accept the gift and returned home full of joy and gratitude.

Brother N. M. Kenikar (? Years) of Bombay has sent the following to make you "smile a while":—

Dad—Raman, why are you so eager to go for a walk to-day? The sky is cloudy. It may rain heavily.

Raman—The teacher told us that if we went for a walk every evening, our weight would increase.

Dad—All-right then, but return home before dark.

Raman—Thank you, Dad. (He went out without an umbrella, and returned within a short time, being wet by rain).

Dad—What, Raman, you have come back so soon. Your shirt is wet. Why did you not take your umbrella with yourself?

Raman—That does not matter, Dad! To-day I have gained two lbs.

Dad—What!

Raman—Yes! Before going out for a walk I took my weight and it was eighty lbs. I took my weight just now on the same weighing machine, and it showed eighty-two lbs.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari organised on last Sunday Professor Karim's programme of magic and hand tricks in the B. J. Children's Home Hall. About two hundred children were present and they enjoyed the show to their hearts' content.

On the same evening, Matunga children attended the annual function of the Little Pioneers, to which they contributed a dance item by Sisters Kamala and Shanta, both members of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari workers went for a full day picnic and conference at Ambernath. They held the conference under the presidentship of Shri Girdharlal Kotak, and planned their future programme of activities. Dada gave a talk on how to behave with children. All had a happy time together.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52

MODERN METHODS OF CHILD EDUCATION.

Humorous Skit

Saga Of The 'Lost Tribe' Of American Vegetarians

By Edith Efron

Roast Beef grows rarer, steak is almost invisible, and a micrometric caliper is needed to measure the average portion of lamb. These tidings, so bitter to the average American, are balm to the hearts of some three million vegetarians. Viewing the meat famine which has come upon us with frank pleasure, the vegetarians have doubled their energies in the fight against "cannibalism."

According to inner vegetarian circles, it is an uphill struggle. Nobody, they complain, realizes that three-quarters of the world is vegetarian, that it is—from the cosmic point of view—unconventional to eat meat. And further, they cry, nobody realizes that America is chock full of vegetarians—Seventh Day Adventists, Mormons, Trappists, Theosophists, and hordes of just plain vegetarians.

"The whole trouble", explained Julius Saffren, earnest president of the New York Vegetarian Society, "is that people think vegetarians are crackpots. We're not. Were just like other people, only we don't eat meat." That this was oversimplification became only too apparent at a vegetarian dinner attended in the interests of research. Here, the immediate complexities of vegetarianism emerged in disturbing splendor.

The Caste System

Chewing a lettuce leaf, Symon Gould, associate editor of the American Vegetarian, attempted to explain exactly why vegetarians are vegetarians. It seems that there is a caste system—each caste having its own reason for refusing to eat meat. Members of the higher castes are always trying in a kindly way to pull the lower castes up to their more rarefied strata.

First, and noblest, is the "ethical" vegetarian, who refuses to eat meat on moral and philosophical grounds. "These", said Mr. Gould, "are the elite."

Second is the "religious" vegetarian. He does not eat meat because of the dictates of his religion. "They're O.K., too.', said Mr. Gould.

Third is the "esthetic" vegetarian, who would rather avoid what Mr. Gould called "the gray, parboiled flesh of a dead animal" in favour of "the rainbow-coloured fruits of nature." "With him", said Mr. Gould, "it's a matter of art"

Fourth is the "scientific" vegetarian, who has compared the anatomies of the animal world and decided that man is by nature a herbivorous animal and not meant to eat meat at all. "Take the elephant," suggested Mr. Gould. "Does the elephant eat meat?"

And fifth—the untouchables—are the "dietetic" vegetarians, who eat no meat only because it's healthier not to. "Ulcer vegetarians!" snorted Mr. Gould. "Like Hitler. He sneaks in a pig's knuckle every time he feels better."

Take An Elephant

Mr. Gould sneaked in a carrot and looked across the table at Dr. J. Waterman Rose, director of the Bronx Vegetarian Center, a goateed, merry, middle-aged individual, who was listening attentively and drinking "mihitbrew."

"Yes", said Dr. Rose, for no particular reason.

Dr. Rose is a naturopathist. He cures without drugs.

"In a way", he said, "all vegetarians are dietetic. Vegetarianism is healthy. You get your minerals from vegetables, proteins from beans and nuts, and energy from fruits. That's all the fruitarians eat."

Fruitarians? They, it seems, are a division of vegetarians who avoid such dairy products as milk, butter, cheese and eggs. ("Milk", says the fruitarian sternly, "was meant for the baby calf.") Those who do eat such foods are called lacto-ovarians, and are slightly defensve about it.

"Have some carrot pie", said Dr. Rose, and continued, somewhat in the manner of a medieval troubador:

"Vegetarians have less gout, cancer, tuberculosis and rheumatism than non-vegetarians. They live longer. They smell sweeter Their skins are clearer. Their teeth are better. What's wrong with modern doctors is that they only cure the symptoms instead of going to the cause of the diseases—meat! The fact is that man isn't supposed to eat meat. He's a herbivorous animal."

Mr. Gould smiled eagerly. "Take", he offered, "take the elephant for example." Nobody took the elephant. Everyone concentrated on his dinner which consisted of vegetable plate: string beans, squash, peas, kale, carrots, beets, baked potato and a "cutlet," composed of soy-beans, celery, eggs and onion.

No Bone To Pick

"Ah, yes," sighed Mr. Gould, "vegetarianism is its own justification. There's no bone to pick over that!" Everyone laughed and the dinner ended with herb tea.

Interviews with vegetarians, quite apart from the dinner table, supported even more strongly the growing suspicion that vegetarians aren't like other people. The effects of vegetarianism on the personal life are concrete and alarming. There is a certain element of frenetic poetry, a lyricism peculiar to vegetarians alone. Witness the testimony of a lady vegetarian: "I have always loved animals, but when I ate the poor dears I was blind to their suffering. Now I do not eat meat, and I love everybody."

More sophisticated, but essentially the same, is the comment of George Bernard Shaw not too long ago, when he was seriously ill:

"My situation is a solemn one. Life is offered me on conditions of eating beefsteaks. My weeping family crowd about me with Bovril and Brand's Essence. But death is better than cannibalism. My will contains directions for my funeral, which will be followed not by mourning coaches but by herds of oxen, sheep, swine, flocks of poultry and a small travelling aquarium of live fish, all wearing white scarves in honour of the man who perished rather than eat his fellow-creatures. It will be, with the exception of the procession into Noah's ark, the most remarkable thing of the kind ever seen."

Eating And Ethics

And yet, with this growing tenderness for their "fellow-creatures" comes a veritable disgust for their carnivorous fellowman. Since meat is guaranteed to make man less idealistic, less sensitive, more brutal and "animalistic", it is only reasonable that the vegetarians should find the meat-eating human an unpleasant sort of chap. In addition, vegetarians even suspect the meat-eater of being less honest.

Thus, vegetarians tend to marry vegetarians, advertising with regularity in the personal columns of vegetarian journals for non-cannibal mates. "When", says one notable in the movement, "a vegetarian marries a non-vegetarian, there is hell to pay. It's incompatibility from the very beginning."

There are, however, mixed marriages, in which case the non-vegetarian secretively consumes his meat outside the home for fear of revolting his spouse. (One should say "her" spouse, since more men are vegetarians than women.) In most cases the children are brought up on a vegetarian diet, and their portraits are proudly displayed in the vegetarian publications, which comment on their vigour, intelligence and spirituality.

From this consistent preference of vegetarians for their own kind have emerged concrete plans for a vegetarian city. Sponsored by Dr. Rose, it will be organized near Middletown, Conn., and it will be illegal for its residents to eat meat. The city, appropriately enough, will be known as Vegetonia, or, perhaps, Vegetaria.

Change Public's Tastes

A woman vegetarian said, "All vegetarians would know how I felt the other day when a lady came to see me about buying what she called 'a beautiful squirrel jacket.' I wouldn't have the finest squirrel jacket in the world if it were offered to me. Instead, I thought, 'Oh, how much, much more beautiful a live squirrel would be!'"

The cultural implications of the vegetarian policy are equally penetrating. Evidently, murder mysteries and detective stories are taboo, since they deal with a "morbid interest in killing." But vegetarians are not content to censor modern fiction alone. They are now considering how best to eliminate such folk saying as:

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"There are better fish in the sea than have yet been caught."

"The early bird catches the worm."

A vegetarian writer has already suggested "an apple in the hand is worth two on the tree" as a worthy substitute. And as far as folk festivals go, Thanksgiving Day to the vegetarians is celebrated cynically as "the day when man gives thanks—and murders turkeys!"

Vegetarians prefer to take their culture straight from such old vegetarian notables as Buddha, Plato, Pythagoras, Aristotle, Socrates, Leonardo Da Vinci, Plutarch, Hans Christian Andersen, Bronson Alcott, Nicola Tesla, Marconi, Edward Bellamy, Bernard Shaw, Gandhi, Voltaire, Browning, Tennyson, Shelley, Pope, St. Francis, Emerson, Spinoza, John Wesley, Swedenborg. And even the littlest vegetarian knows these lines of "our great vegetarian poet," Oliver Goldsmith:

No flocks that range the valley free
To slaughter I condemn;
Thought by the Power that pities me,
I learn to pity them.

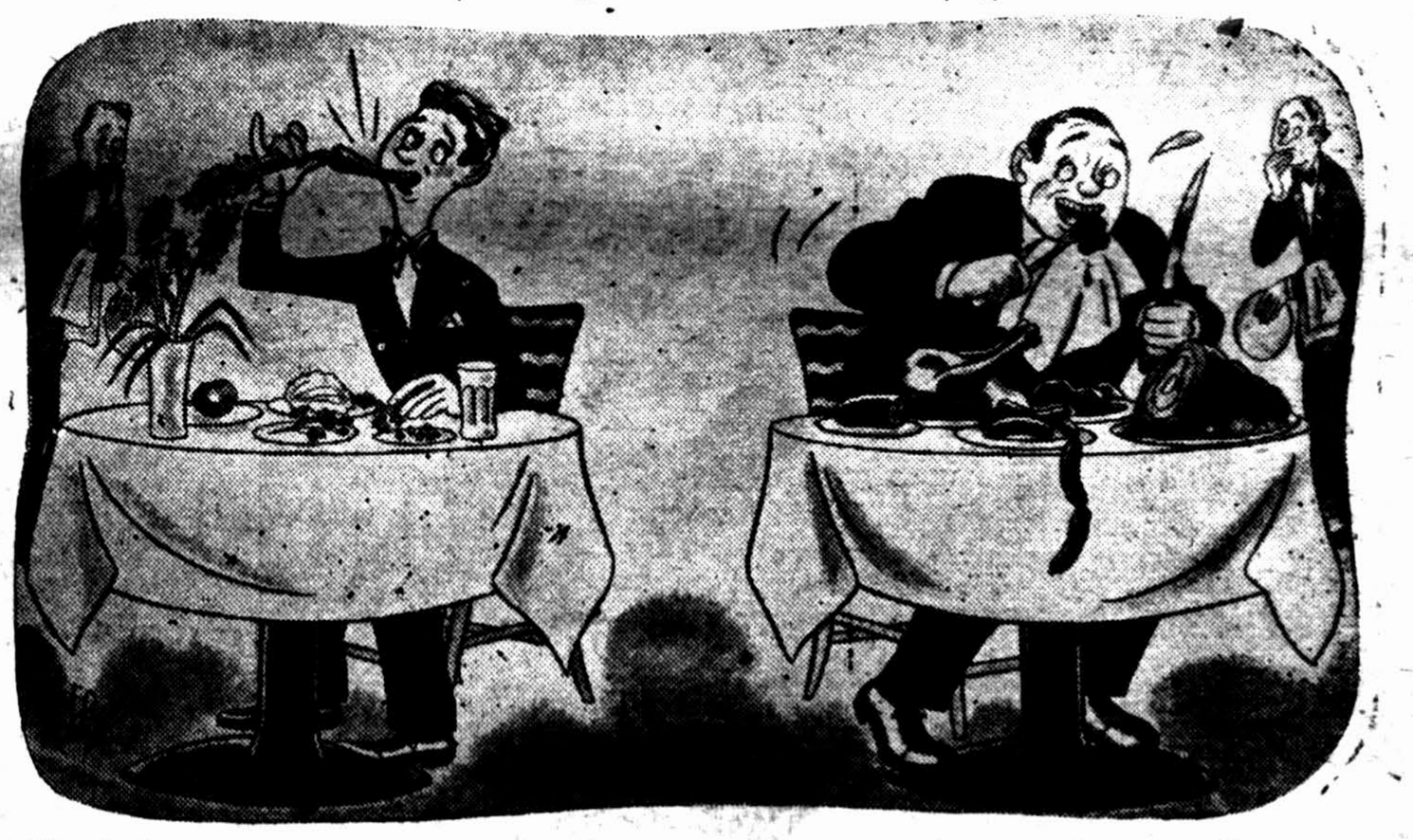
Vegetarians also have a vegetarian philosophy, economics and politics. As philosophers, they hover around Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and Tolstoy. They discuss "potentials," "levels of existence" and "values" with great abandon. They worry about "the one." They have a tendency to flirt with numerology, and many are experts in interplanetary "rays." One faction even broods about the possibilities of reincarnation.

As economists, they make two specific points. First, that an acre of land used to grow vegetables yields nine times as much nourishment as an acre of land used to graze cattle. Thus, they say, if the world were vegetarian, the food problem would be solved. Second, if this plan were adopted, and society would immediately become healthier, because all contemporary evils stem from the fact that man is divorced from the soil.

The vegetarians have little confidence in the ability of the carnivorous Dumbarton Oaks conference and the cannibalistic United Nations to solve the problems of war and peace. They look, instead, toward their own vegetarian leaders—Sir Stafford Cripps, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Gandhi, and even Henry Wallace, although he is a "renegade vegetarian"—for future world peace. They plan eventually to have a world-wide organization of vegetarians who will lead their errant brothers into paths of sweetness and justice. And they will march under the vegetarian flag, singing:

Eat no flesh at all.
Eat no flesh at all.
Peace will come when man has learned
To eat no flesh at all.

(New York 'Times' Magazine.)



A Vegetarian as a meat-eater sees him.

A meat-eater as a Vegetarian sees him.

"What made old Jones such a believer in second sight?"
"He married on love at first sight."

"You caught him looking in a basement window. What are you going to charge him with."
"Being in a prohibited area, sir."

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How America

Rehabilitates The War Veterans

At the end of a great world war, the problem of rehabilitating millions of war veterans, helping them to find profitable employment, and aiding them in readjustment to civilian life, demands increasing attention in countries all over the world.

In the United States, many local, state and federal agencies are offering assistance in this problem. Already they have helped veterans who received medical or over-age discharges from the armed services to find places in society in which they will make livings for themselves and their families, and contribute to the well-being of the nation as a whole.

A typical case of an American war veteran is that of E. Malcolm Stannard, 35-year-old member of the U. S. Naval Reserve. Stannard had purchased a run-down farm in the north-eastern state of Connecticut before the United States entered the war. Before he could develop this farm, war came, and he was commissioned to serve in the Navy.

Stannard, in the rush of the war's early stages, was called upon to handle duties normally discharged by three or four men. Often he worked 18 or 20 hours a day, month after month. A serious illness ensued—and Stannard was released from service before the war's end.

After severing all his ties with civilian life Stannard, like many war veterans of every nation, found that he needed assistance in resuming his place in a civilian community. He still owned his farm of 120 acres, but he had little money available with which to develop the land. Faced with this problem he and Mrs. Stannard turned to the Farm Security Administration, a U. S. Government agency which loaned the young couple slightly more than dol. 1.500, (approximately Rs. 4,950) to be repaid over a period of five years, beginning with very small payments, and increasing these sums as their farm established a steady income for them.

With this money the Stannards bought cows, chickens, a pair of hogs, and building materials with which to repair the barn, outbuildings and the 230-year-old farmhouse. Additional advice was secured by this young U.S. veteran from the local Farm Security Administration Supervisor and from three farm members of a local committee.

Stannard rebuilt and re-finished half of the farmhouse, placed new foundations under the barn, and installed concrete flooring for the livestock. Mrs. Stannard has aided in furnishing their home. She also drives the farm tractor, helps to milk the 10-cow herd, tends the vegetable garden which covers half an acre, and puts up preserved food for the winter. The young couple have also paid off a large portion of their original loan.

Thus due to their own efforts this former American Naval lieutenant and his wife, aided by various government agencies, have been able to successfully re-establish themselves in civilian life. They have succeeded in developing a successful and profitable farm of their own which has provided security for them as well as active roles in the affairs of their community.—USOWI.

E. Malcolm Stannard, 35-year old U.S. war veteran, discusses plans for the improvement of his farm with the local supervisor of the Farm Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. With assistance from the agency, Stannard was able to rebuild his 230-year-old farm-house in the north-eastern state of Connecticut, buy cows, chickens, and hogs, and assure his future as a farmer.

(Above) Oiling his hay rake, Stannard prepares for a busy season on his 120-acre farm in Connecticut. With aid from a federal agency, Stannard remodelled his farmhouse, built new foundations for his barn, added to his livestock, and paid back much of the loan which he received.

(Left)

Driving a tract or on his farm in the north-eastern state of Connecticut, this war veteran works hard to bring his land into full production.

(Left) As his wife removes from the stove food which she has prepared for their dinner, Stannard assists with "odd jobs" about the kitchen. Mrs. Stannard helps with outdoor tasks, too—she can drive the tractor, assists in milking the 10-cow herd, and tends the vegetable garden.
(Right) Stannard and his wife take time out from their tasks about their farm to relax in front of their home. He reads his paper while Mrs. Stannard knits. One of the cows in their herd has wandered in from the pasture and quietly crops grass nearby. Through hard work and with the assistance of a federal agency, the Stannards have secured their future through their farm.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Registered No. B. 4666